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Soviet Blames Plant Workers For Underestimating Disaster

By Andrew Rosenthal
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet officials, in a news conference Tuesday, blamed workers at the Chernobyl nuclear plant for underestimating the gravity of the accident there.

They also brushed off Western complaints about limited information and slow reporting on the disaster.

The officials said the most probable cause of the accident was a chemical explosion. They revealed that the evacuation of the area around the four-reactor complex did not begin until 36 hours after the incident.

But little other new information emerged from the news conference by six officials. They answered a half-dozen written questions but took only four oral queries from Soviet and foreign Communist reporters.

None of the officials said whether the fire in the graphite core of the reactor has been extinguished.

The officials, including the top atomic energy official and the head of the government inquiry, also gave conflicting data on the radiation emitted at Chernobyl.

One official insisted that the Soviet Union informed the International Atomic Energy Agency of the accident three days before the agency has said it got the report. He dismissed Western criticism about the handling of the disaster as anti-Soviet propaganda.

The officials said 204 persons had been hospitalized for radiation poisoning; earlier an official had listed 197. The Soviet Union has said that two persons were killed.

One hundred of the first casualties were flown to Moscow from the accident site 80 miles (130 kilometers) north of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, it was stated Tuesday.

Anatoli G. Kovalev, the first deputy foreign minister, and Boris Y. Shcherbina, the deputy prime minister who is the head of the government commission investigating the accident, read opening statements that consumed about half of the hour and 10 minutes allotted for the conference. About 500 foreign and Soviet journalists attended.

Mr. Shcherbina said the accident began at 1:23 A.M. on April 26. It was the first public announcement of the precise time of the accident.

He said a government commission was immediately named and its members began arriving at Chernobyl "within a few hours."

They found that "those on the spot did not give the necessary evaluation to what took place," he said.

Mr. Shcherbina said that authorities have not concluded what caused the accident but that the "most probable" reason was a chemical explosion.

He attributed the accident to "the coincidence of several highly improbable and therefore unforeseen failures."

Mr. Shcherbina said that evacuations began at 2 P.M. April 27 after radiation levels were judged to be dangerous. About 49,000 people were evacuated, a Soviet official said this week in West Germany.

The officials gave few details on what was done to control the crippled reactor.

Andranik M. Petrosyants, the head of the Soviet nuclear energy agency, said a shield that included 4,000 tons of sand was thrown over it.

Mr. Shcherbina said two undamaged reactors could be returned to service — all the reactors at Chernobyl have been shut down — but officials were still examining reactor No. 3, next to the damaged No. 4 reactor.

Mr. Shcherbina said the maximum radiation at the plant was now 10 to 15 milliroentgens per hour, a decrease of "two to three times" from Sunday readings.

But Yuri S. Sedunov, the deputy chairman of the meteorology and environmental control committee, said the highest radiation reading

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Reuters

Boxes of lettuce were discarded in Rome's central market when Italian officials prohibited the sale of certain fresh green vegetables after the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

EC Broadly Backs Ban on Imports Of Fresh Food From East Europe

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community nations on Tuesday broadly backed proposals for a ban on fresh food imports from Eastern Europe after the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Ukraine but failed to agree on details, West German sources said.

Representatives of the 12 member nations, anxious to allay public fears about the spread of radioactivity from the Soviet plant, were unanimous in approving such a ban in principle, the sources said.

U.S. experts predict that the nuclear accident will not cause food shortages. Page 4.

They will meet again Wednesday to try to reach agreement on proposals put forward by the European Commission earlier Tuesday.

The plan would involve a temporary but indefinite ban on imports of fresh milk, meat, fruit, vegetables and freshwater fish from the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. East Germany was apparently left off the list because of West German concerns about the free movement of goods and people between the two.

A commission spokesman said at a news conference later that the proposed suspension would also include fresh meat.

He said EC countries would be asked not to impose stricter food safety standards on imports from other member countries than on food produced within their own frontiers.

Asked why the suspension would not apply to Austria and Yugoslavia, which have small areas of territory within 1,000 kilometers (625 miles) of Chernobyl, an EC official said, "In these countries we know what is going on, in other countries we do not know."

The commission is also recommending that member nations coordinate measures to control the radioactivity in food traded generally in the community, a spokesman said.

The official said the recommendation, designed to prevent radioactivity controls from interfering with the free movement of food products within the EC, includes proposed maximum radioactivity levels. He did not give details about the proposed levels.

The official said that in choosing the countries to be included on the list, the commission had worked on the general principle that they should have territory within 1,000 kilometers of Chernobyl.

In Copenhagen, radiation experts from East and West Europe started a one-day meeting Tuesday to draw up guidelines for countries affected by radioactivity from Chernobyl.

Officials at the World Health Organization headquarters in Geneva, which called the Copenhagen meeting, said advisers from 10 countries, including a Soviet embassy aide, were attending.

■ **Austria Tightens Controls**

Austria tightened measures against radioactive fallout from the Soviet Union, putting into effect a ban on sale of vegetables grown in the open and stepping up border

See IMPORTS, Page 2

Pat Benic/Reuters

President François Mitterrand of France, center, during talks with President Ronald Reagan in Tokyo on Tuesday. The French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, is at right.

France, U.S. End Dispute Over Raid

By John Morrison
Reuters

TOKYO — France and the United States buried a dispute Tuesday over the refusal by Paris to allow U.S. planes to fly over France when they raided Libya on April 15.

"In every happy marriage there are disagreements, but the marriage continues," President Ronald Reagan told President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Mitterrand, according to a senior U.S. official, replied: "We will talk openly and candidly. The future begins now."

Mr. Reagan then said, "Let this be the first day of the rest of our lives."

The comments came at the opening of a 45-minute meeting in the residence of the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Michael J. Mansfield.

During the summit meeting, France generally had avoided conflicts with its partners.

Commenting at a news conference on the meeting with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Mitterrand said France raised the issue of the overflights because, "We always prefer to talk about these misunderstandings."

Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, and Mr. Chirac, a Gaullist, had agreed to refuse the U.S. request to allow American bombers to fly across France. As a result, they had to take a long detour over the Atlantic.

The move, which was described by Mr. Reagan as unjustified, was motivated by a feeling that the U.S. request came at short notice and without sufficient consultation, French officials said.

Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged that the decision shocked many Americans, but said France's "vigilant" concern for its sovereignty came first.

"We have had friendly relations for more than 200 years," he said. "These relations have never ceased. There have been some accidents which have never affected the basis or the essential, but which have sometimes spoiled the atmosphere."

Mr. Reagan was asked by a reporter before the meeting whether he was still irritated at France. "That's a very tactless question," he replied.

Mr. Mitterrand is due to join Mr. Reagan for July 4 celebrations in

See MITTERRAND, Page 7

U.S. Hails Conference, But Results Are Unclear

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — President Ronald Reagan basked Tuesday in the glow of a congenial economic summit conference that outwardly went well, but whose tangible results are much in doubt.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The White House communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan, called the trip "a major success," and the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the summit meeting had produced "a plan for action" to defeat state-sponsored terrorism.

Despite the self-congratulation, officials from the United States and other allied nations acknowledged that it was uncertain what the ringing declarations adopted in Tokyo would accomplish.

A Canadian official who was strongly supportive of the summit declaration on terrorism said, "It remains to be seen whether we can translate these fine-sounding words into actual deeds."

Even before the ink was dry on what Secretary of State George P. Shultz called "a terrific statement" opposing state-supported terrorism, Japanese and French officials were interpreting the list of specific measures called for in the resolution as discretionary, meaning that each nation could decide for itself what to do.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Mr. Reagan's staunchest ally on terrorism and many other issues, said Tuesday that the actions specified in the resolution applied only to Libya. She said that neither Britain nor the United States interpreted the statement as "carte blanche" to take military actions.

There were similar reservations about other declarations adopted at the 12th economic summit conference.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d called the conference "a very substantive economic meeting." But he and others said it would take many months, perhaps a year, to determine whether the international currency reforms approved in Tokyo would have an impact on the huge U.S. trade deficit.

A wait-and-see attitude also developed about another resolution that was adopted with great fanfare, a declaration on nuclear safety inspired by the accident at the Soviet reactor at Chernobyl.

The resolution, pushed by the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, expressed "satisfaction" that the Russians had agreed to talk to the International Atomic Energy Agency about the accident.

But U.S. officials said they were uncertain if the Soviet Union would take the next step, and allow on-site inspection of Chernobyl and similar graphite-cooled reactors.

Despite the reservations, there was genuine satisfaction in the U.S. delegation about Mr. Reagan's performance at his sixth economic summit meeting, which was noticeably less acrimonious than at some of his past meetings with leaders of the industrial democracies.

Mr. Reagan was described by one aide "as an old hand at this now, well-accustomed to the world stage and familiar with the views and approaches of the other leaders."

From the U.S. point of view, the unity expressed at Tokyo repre-

See DOUBTS, Page 7

Summit Leaders Plan to Improve Coordination Of Economies

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Leaders of the seven major industrialized democracies, concluding their annual economic summit conference on a cooperative note, formally called Tuesday for improvements in joint management of their economies with a goal of sustained growth and prosperity.

However, they left unresolved some troublesome issues in drafting a six-page "Tokyo Economic Declaration" that was released after three days of meetings.

European and Japanese leaders declined, for example, to include agriculture in a new round of trade talks for which they expect their finance ministers to set a date for when they meet this September.

President Ronald Reagan had gone into the annual summit of the seven major industrial democracies hoping to gain some concession on agriculture at a time of major economic problems for American farmers and the political pressure of U.S. elections this fall.

The leaders of Britain, France, West Germany, the United States, Japan, Italy and Canada, said in their economic declaration that the move toward increased efforts at coordination was designed to sustain the current trend of economic growth.

American officials described it as the most ambitious attempt at coordination since the 1973 collapse of the rigid system for world currencies established in 1944 at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

The conference concluded with a failure for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to persuade the other countries to help arrest the rise in the value of the yen against the dollar, which American officials have wanted left to market forces.

Japanese officials had minimized the importance of such an agreement, but Japanese exporters and many of Mr. Nakasone's fellow politicians have bitterly complained about the need for such relief measures.

["We made great efforts," Mr. Nakasone said, to convince the other leaders "that too rapid a rise in the yen cannot be tolerated by Japanese business," Reuters reported from Tokyo. As a result of his failure, the dollar dropped to a record low of 164.85 yen.]

Mr. Reagan was to leave Wednesday morning for Washington after a press conference here to be broadcast live on American television, reflecting the view among Mr. Reagan's advisers that this conference has been one of his most successful ventures in international diplomacy.

Mr. Reagan's longest overseas trip as president — a 13-day tour of Asia and the Pacific — was capped by agreement here by the other six nations to U.S. positions on international economic cooperation and resistance to terrorism.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Reagan's top economic adviser here and a principal force in shaping the economic declaration, acknowledged after its release that there was "a danger of an agriculture trade war."

"There's an appreciation of that on the part of the summit participants, and a genuine desire to do what they can to avoid it," he said.

Mr. Baker, in the overall tone of

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RELATED ARTICLES

- ■ **Smoke bombs** exploded in rail and subway stations in Tokyo during rush hour. Page 7.
- ■ **The document** on terrorism adopted in Tokyo was the product of long haggling. Page 7.
- ■ **A roundup of major decisions** reached in Tokyo. Page 7.
- ■ **The accord** on economic cooperation is expected to smooth out currency markets. Page 13.

Berlin Suspect Implicates Syria in 2d German Blast

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A Jordanian arrested in connection with the explosion in a West Berlin discotheque has confessed to another terrorist bombing in the city, which he said was organized by the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin, according to reliable security sources.

The suspect, Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi, has also told police that he received training in Syria and that the explosives for the terrorist action — an attack on the German-Arab Friendship Society in West Berlin on March 29 — were picked up from the Syrian mission on the Communist side of the divided city.

Manfred Ganschow, head of a special police commission investigating the explosion at La Belle Discotheque on April 5, said at a news conference in West Berlin that two other Arabs had been arrested in connection with the March 29 bombing and had admitted involvement along with Mr. Hasi and his brother, Nezar Hendawi.

Mr. Hendawi, who has been charged in London with trying to blow up an El Al flight last month, was depicted by the police as the ringleader of the attack on the German-Arab Friendship Society, which left seven Arabs wounded. Mr. Ganschow said that the brothers had attempted to radicalize the group — dedicated to helping Arabs adapt to life in the city — and took revenge on it after getting into a fight with some of its members.

In their statements, Mr. Ganschow and other officials spoke euphemistically of "an Arab administrative department" in East Berlin as having been implicated in the March 29 blast and said they were exploring the possibility of asking East German authorities to help them pursue their investigation.

Mr. Ganschow identified the two other men arrested as Farouk Salameh, a 39-year-old Jordanian, and Fayez Saahanweh, a 34-year-old stateless Palestinian who had acquired West German citizenship by marriage. Both were said to have lived in West Berlin for some time.

But the police official said that there were "very, very few clues that they were involved with the question of La Belle." The discotheque blast, which killed two and wounded 230, was laid by the Reagan administration to Libya's East Berlin mission and was cited in justification for the air strikes on Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya.

Mr. Hasi, according to well-placed security sources, has denied involvement in the La Belle blast. But one source said that the man

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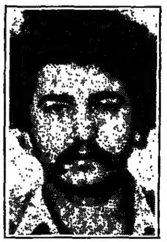

AP

Ahmed Nawaf Mansour Hasi said he received terrorist training in Syria.

U.S., Soviet Discuss Accidental Nuclear War

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. delegation is meeting with Soviet officials in Geneva on ways to reduce the risks of accidental nuclear war.

The two-day talks, which began Monday, have not been publicized by the Reagan administration. They were called for in the communiqué signed in November at the Geneva summit meeting by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The American delegation is headed by Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, and Robert B. Linhard of the National Security Council. The chief of the Soviet delegation is expected to be Alexei A. Obukhov, the Soviet negotiator in Geneva on medium-range weapons.

Two influential members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and John Warner, Republican of Virginia, have pressed for "nuclear risk-reduction centers" to reduce the chances of an unintended nuclear confrontation.

The Reagan administration has been skeptical of the proposal but has agreed to explore a limited version. One reason is to avoid alienating Mr. Nunn and Mr. Warner, who wield power on military budget issues, an administration official said.

The senators' plan calls for risk-reduction centers in Washington and Moscow that could be used to exchange information about American and Soviet military operations and to discuss military doctrine on each side.

The centers could also be used to coordinate American and Soviet responses to possible episodes of nuclear terrorism, to lessen the chance that a terrorist bombing would lead the United States to conclude that it was under attack by Moscow, and vice versa.

Mr. Nunn and Mr. Warner proposed that both centers eventually

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TOMORROW

Proposals to protect the U.S. Capitol from terrorist attack may ruin the building's symbolism, some lawmakers feel.

Large Mass Detected Halfway to Edge of Universe

By Michael Lemonick
Washington Post Service

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Princeton University astronomers have found evidence that an extremely large mass is halfway between Earth and the edge of the observable universe.

Although the mysterious object has not been seen directly, the discoverers estimated that its gravity is equal to a thousand large galaxies combined.

The discovery near the constellation Virgo could lead to a revolution in understanding of the universe. The object has been impossible to classify, according to Edwin L. Turner, a Princeton astrophysicist and principal author of a report on the find in this week's issue of the British journal Nature.

"The most conservative explanation would be that it's a cluster of galaxies as large and dense as any we've ever seen," he said.

"The problem is," he added, "that we should be able to see such a big cluster quite easily in our telescopes, and we don't." Observations with more sensitive radio telescopes also have failed to see evidence of such a cluster.

The other possibilities, considered extremely exotic by astronomers, are a black hole with the mass of 1 quadrillion stars and something called a cosmic string, a sort of crack in space itself.

"We may be seeing something that has only existed in our theories until now," said J.R. Gott, another Princeton astrophysicist.

Evidence of the new object, gathered in early March with the 158-inch (4-meter) Mayall telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory near Tucson, Arizona, is in the form of a double image in the sky. What seems to be two quasars, galactic cores so bright they are visible even at the universe's edge, is really just one.

The double image, a kind of space mirage, is caused by an intervening object whose gravity is so powerful that it bends the quasar's light, like a distorting lens. Predicted by Albert Einstein and others in the 1930s, the phenomenon was found first in 1979 and has been seen five times since. None of these so-called gravitational lenses, however, has been as powerful as this one.

The newly discovered lens separates the quasar images by about 2.5 minutes of arc, about 30 times the separation caused by the other lenses.

Astronomers have said they are convinced by the size of the separation that the unseen object, the source of the gravity causing the double image, must be unprecedentedly massive.

Mr. Turner acknowledged a slim possibility that the double images might be two distinct objects but said the evidence makes this extremely unlikely. Spectral analyses of both images, in which their light is separated into its component colors, shows that each has essentially identical component wave lengths. Quasars usually are quite different in spectra.

"It would be too much of a coincidence for two quasars to be so nearly identical," he said.

Word about the new lens has spawned a flurry of papers exploring its consequences for prevailing theories about the universe. The 200-inch telescope atop Mount Palomar in California is being trained toward the lensing object and is also seeking evidence that other, fainter nearby quasars may have been lensed into double or triple images.

The number of images is important. If the lens is a cluster of galaxies, it will produce three or more images. If it is a black hole or cosmic string, it will produce two.

Moreover, all pairs of string-generated images would be arrayed with one image on each side of an invisible line. But if the object is a black hole, the images would be paired around a common center. Preliminary searches have revealed only the pair of images, making it impossible to answer the question.

Cosmic strings and black holes are two of the newest additions to astronomy's menagerie of theoretical objects in the cosmos. Both are thought possible, but neither has been seen for certain.

Of the two, black holes are thought more likely. They are born when stars run out of fuel and collapse. If the star has enough mass, collapse is inexorable. Instead of stopping when the mass is compressed into a solid, compression continues indefinitely, beyond the point at which atoms lose their identity.

Finally, the gravity is so strong that light cannot escape. The star, now only a few miles wide, is black. Black holes can grow to enormous size by pulling in other stars, but astronomers calculate that it would take longer than the universe has existed for one to accumulate enough mass to be as powerful as the newly discovered object.

Cosmic strings, much more speculative, are strings of matter left after formation of the universe and far thinner than a subatomic particle but with a mass of billions of tons per inch of length. "Cosmic strings are a very exciting possibility in this case," Mr. Gott said, "because they should produce images with just this kind" of image splitting.

If none of the proposed theories about the mass proves correct, the unsolved puzzle could keep astronomers busy for years.

"My personal guess," said Bohdan Paczynski, a Princeton astrophysicist, "is that this is what will happen."

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Commonwealth Sees Hope in Botha Talks

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — A Commonwealth group's talks with the South African government have led to hopes that Pretoria would accept a proposal to pave the way for negotiations on ending apartheid, Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary-general, said here Tuesday.

The proposals were drawn up by a Commonwealth-sponsored delegation known as the Eminent Persons Group and were presented to President Pieter W. Botha during a visit to South Africa in March.

Sources familiar with the mission said the government in Pretoria had indicated recently that it was willing to talk to the banned African National Congress as well as to other black groups.

Mr. Ramphal, here for a conference on Third World cooperation, refused comment on the substance of the Commonwealth proposals, citing the need for confidentiality.

But asked whether he was encouraged by the response from the South African authorities to the Commonwealth plan, he replied, "I'm not without hope — and I'm pretty hard-boiled."

The Commonwealth team is seen by diplomats as a key broker in South Africa's crisis. The seven-member organization, headed by former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia and a former Nigerian leader, Olusegun Obasanjo, is to return to South Africa next week for more talks.

If Pretoria rejects the delegation's proposals, the group is expected to advise the 49-nation Commonwealth to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

At a news conference here Monday, Oliver Tambo, the ANC president, said the Commonwealth group was trying to "clear the way for dialogue in the context of suspension of violence by both sides."

He said the ANC supported the Commonwealth effort but had "no faith" it would succeed.

Mr. Tambo declined to say whether the ANC would agree to the participation of black groups it opposes in talks with Pretoria.

He said an essential first move before negotiations was for Pretoria to legalize the ANC and to free its jailed leader, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners.

Sources here said the Commonwealth group had urged precisely those steps, and proposed that, in return, the ANC renounce the use of violence.

■ Botha's Messages to Tokyo

Mr. Botha sent confidential messages to the seven Western leaders meeting in Tokyo, a spokesman said here Tuesday, Agence France-Presse reported from Cape Town.

The spokesman said the contents of the messages were classified. But it is understood that Mr. Botha was asking for recognition of his attempts to quell violence in the black townships and to pursue negotiations to solve racial strife.

It is widely believed that Mr. Botha's messages to the Western leaders suggested that Mr. Mandela could be released in return for assurances from the international community about its future policy toward South Africa.

The government is believed to be concerned about unrest should Mr. Mandela be released, and Mr. Botha's messages are said to have sought assurances that subsequent measures by security forces not be met by economic sanctions.

■ Thatcher Plea Reported

Leaders at the meeting in Tokyo vetoed a move by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to voice concern for the safety of South African whites in conjunction with a call for a "peaceful solution" to apartheid, Japanese officials told Reuters on Tuesday.

Ultimately, the only official mention of apartheid came when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan said it was hoped that the problem of apartheid would be resolved.

The Associated Press

Boris Y. Shcherbina, deputy Soviet prime minister, left, with Anatoli G. Kovalev, first deputy foreign minister, during a press conference on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

SOVIET: *Workers Blamed*

(Continued from Page 1)

at the plant since the accident was 15 milliroentgens per hour.

■ 3 Accidents Suspected

Malcome W. Browne of The New York Times reported from Stockholm:

The Soviet Union may have had as many as three unreported nuclear reactor accidents since 1983, a Swedish expert disclosed Tuesday.

According to Dr. Lars-Erik De-Geer, a nuclear physicist at the Swedish National Defense Institute, the first of the suspected accidents occurred in December 1983 and two more occurred in midwinter of the following two years.

"The radiation from fallout we received in Sweden was very slight on each of those occasions — only about one millionth as intense as what we have had from the Chernobyl accident," he said.

"But the composition of the fallout was what made us strongly suspect there had been releases of radioactive material from power plant accidents," Dr. DeGeer said.

The defense scientist said that one of the most significant isotopes detected in fallout from the earlier presumed accidents by Sweden's network of detectors was zirconium-95.

ARREST: *Berlin Confession*

(Continued from Page 1)

was "babbling like a brook" after being threatened with deportation to Lebanon.

The police have established that Mr. Hasi, who has a criminal record for attempted manslaughter and drug-pushing in West Berlin, has made several visits to Libya, the last one in 1985. He came to West Berlin in 1985 after flying to Schönfeld airport in East Berlin.

■ Abbas Plans Attacks in U.S.

Mohammed Abbas, who allegedly masterminded the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship last year, said Monday that his group will begin launching attacks inside the United States, The Associated Press reported from New York.

"America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel," Mr. Abbas, head of the Palestine Liberation Front, told "NBC Nightly News" in an interview broadcast Monday night. "We therefore have to respond against America in America itself."

President Ronald Reagan is "enemy No. 1," Mr. Abbas said.

The PLF, a splinter group of the Palestine Liberation Organization, allegedly hijacked the Achille Lauro during a Mediterranean cruise in October. An American, Leon Klinghoffer, was shot to death and thrown overboard.

Mr. Reagan was asked Tuesday about the threat. "He's going to strike out," Mr. Reagan said.

"You're not scared?" asked a reporter. "No," Mr. Reagan said.

ARMS: *U.S., Soviet Meet*

(Continued from Page 1)

have American and Soviet staffs.

In a letter last August, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, told the senators that the administration would look into opening risk-reduction centers in Washington and Moscow that would be separately staffed and would trade information on some military activities, such as the launching of missiles in weapon tests. Mr. McFarlane did not endorse such centers for dealing with nuclear terrorism.

The Soviet Union has not indicated what it thinks of the concept.

The summit communiqué contained vague language about risk-reduction centers.

■ Arms Negotiators Arrive

The chief U.S. and Soviet arms-control negotiators arrived in Geneva Tuesday for the fifth round of talks and exchanged unusually polemical statements, The Associated Press reported from Geneva. Both said progress was possible if the other side compromised.

The Soviet delegate, Viktor P. Karpov, in a clear reference to the U.S. air strike on Libya, accused the United States of "escalating tensions and heightening the military threat." But he said the Russians were not seeking to link this to the Geneva talks.

Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. delegate, in a last-minute addition to his prepared text, called Mr. Karpov's statement "disappointing" and charged the Russians with encouraging the Libyan leader, Moamer Qadhafi, in terrorist campaigns.

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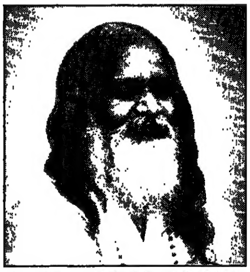

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Sale of Arms To Saudis Said to Face Close Vote

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congress takes up President Ronald Reagan's proposed sale of missiles to Saudi Arabia this week, with foes of the sale claiming that they have a growing majority in both houses committed to vote against the sale.

But a presidential veto of a congressional resolution to block the sale is considered certain, and it was unclear Monday whether both houses could muster the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto.

Congress must act on the $354-million arms-sale proposal by Thursday. Although Congress has forced delays in arms sales in the past, rejection of a sale would be unprecedented.

In the Senate, which could take up the issue as early as Tuesday, aides to Alan Cranston, a California Democrat, said 64 senators have joined Mr. Cranston in signing a resolution of disapproval — with the possibility of getting 66 or 67 votes. It would take 67 votes to override a veto with all senators present.

But the issue is caught up in a dispute over domestic gun-control legislation, and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, a Kansas Republican, has refused to schedule a vote until he has assurances that lawmakers who oppose both the gun measure and the Saudi sale will not try to block or further delay the gun bill.

In the House, where a vote on the Saudi arms package is expected Wednesday, Representative Mel Levine, a Democrat of California, said opponents of the sale number about 290, or roughly two-thirds of the House. With all members voting, it would take 289 votes to override a veto.

Although Mr. Reagan is expected to await final congressional action before going ahead with the sale even if the deadline passes, failure of either house to override a veto would permit the sale to proceed.

■ U.K., Saudis Negotiate Sale

Defense Secretary George Younger of Britain began talks Tuesday with his Saudi Arabian counterpart, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, on a proposed multibillion dollar arms sale to the kingdom, Reuters reported from Riyadh.

Saudi Arabia, which signed an outline accord with London last September, invited Mr. Younger for talks on details of the agreement, including a requirement under the Saudi "offset program" that 35 percent of the value of the contract be reinvested in the kingdom.

The proposed £4-billion ($6-billion) sale covers aircraft, missiles, training, technical support and spare parts.

Former NASA Chief To Head Agency Again

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted 89-9 on Tuesday to ratify the nomination of James C. Fletcher to head the U.S. space agency.

The vote cleared the way for Mr. Fletcher, 66, to serve again as administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a post he held in the 1970s.

SATIRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES
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WORLD BRIEFS

New Zealand Halts Greenpeace Probe

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AFP) — New Zealand said Tuesday it would not hold a public enquiry into the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior by French secret service agents.

The transport minister, Richard Prebble, called the decision to shelve a full public enquiry "a gesture of goodwill" and an expression of New Zealand's desire to have good relations with France.

At the same time the trade minister, Mike Moore, disclosed that France had agreed to lift some "informal trade barriers" on New Zealand goods, especially kiwis. The barriers were allegedly imposed by Paris in retaliation for New Zealand's imprisoning of two French agents who helped carry out the bombing of the Greenpeace ship in Auckland harbor in July.

U.S. Halts Talks on AIDS With French

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The U.S. government has broken off talks with the Pasteur Institute in Paris in a patent dispute over a test to detect AIDS and has proposed that the patent be held by an international trust, the institute said in a statement released here Tuesday.

The move by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services followed a decision last week by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office that acknowledged a French claim to the test, first patented by a research team headed by Dr. Robert Gallo at the U.S. National Institute of Health. The United States plans to transfer the U.S. patent to a new international trust that the American health agency will announce shortly.

The dispute, which broke out last year, centers on who first isolated the virus that causes the disease, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, and who first developed the blood screening test to determine AIDS infection. Patent royalties could be worth millions of dollars, and considerable prestige is at stake.

Syrian Leader Ends Visit to Jordan

AP

Hafez al-Assad

AMMAN (AP) — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria ended his first visit to Jordan in more than nine years Tuesday, following up a Saudi Arabian effort to reconcile the recently hostile Arab neighbors.

Jordan's information minister, Mohammed Khatib, said that King Hussein and Mr. Assad had discussed ways to bring about a long-delayed Arab summit conference, but he stopped short of saying they had agreed on convening one soon.

The Syrian-Jordanian reconciliation grew out of a partial summit conference held in August in Morocco that delegated Saudi Arabia to spearhead efforts at healing the Arab divisions. Saudi Arabia, the scheduled host for the next regular summit meeting, is a major financial supporter of both Jordan and Syria.

Israelis Arrest 20 Terrorism Suspects

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Israeli police announced the arrests of 20 suspected members of a Palestinian "terrorist group" accused of killing an Israeli and a British tourist and wounding two other Westerners in the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

The Israeli and a British tourist were killed, and a West German and an American were wounded. "Israeli security forces and Jerusalem police are investigating a terrorist group that was caught in Jerusalem and is suspected in the shootings in East Jerusalem," a police spokesman announced Monday night.

He said 20 Arab suspects, aged 20 to 35, have been arrested since last month. Three are Palestinians from Israeli-occupied territory who were freed from Israeli prisons in May last year in a prisoner exchange with a Damascus-based Palestinian guerrilla group, he said. Ten suspects had been arrested previously on suspicion of murder and planting bombs, the authorities said.

• • •

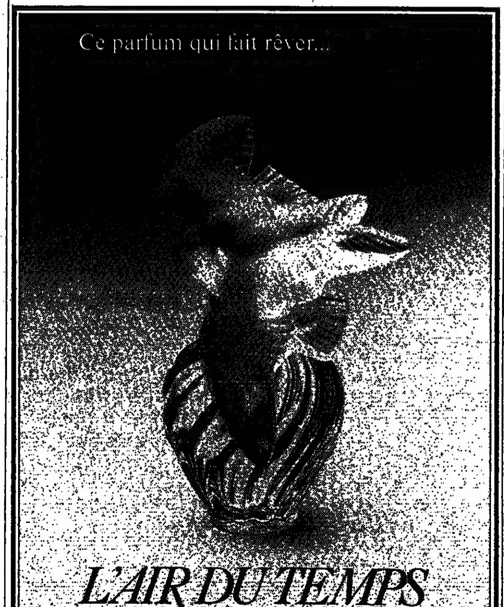
Travelers Advisory

Nigerian security agents have been empowered to "shoot on sight" any unauthorized person found inside airport security zones, Radio Nigeria said Monday. The order follows several attempts by thieves to break into airliners. *(AP)*

Corrections

A New York Times article about the political atmosphere in France after the U.S. bombing of Libya, published in the Herald Tribune's Saturday-Sunday editions, incorrectly characterized a remark by Vernon A. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, on France's refusal to allow American planes to enter French airspace. The passage, which said Mr. Walters had "derided France on television for 'ingratitude,'" was based on an erroneous paraphrase of remarks he made on the U.S. television program "Nightline." Mr. Walters offered no such criticism of France in the interview.

The headline over the International Stock Markets column of Tuesday was incorrect. While the size of the rise in the market index has shrunk, the index is still slightly higher than in January.



Ce parfum qui fait rêver...
L'AIR DU TEMPS
NINA RICCI

IMPORTS: *EC Works on Ban*

(Continued from Page 1)

controls, Reuters reported from Vienna.

Soldiers clad in protective suits reinforced customs officials and police checking for contamination on trains and traffic entering from Eastern Europe. Vehicles were sprayed clean. Some Soviet railway cars were refused entry.

A ban on imports of fresh vegetables and milk products from the Soviet bloc was extended to include Yugoslavia and Italy.

In Athens, the Greek government Tuesday ordered a halt to production of dairy foods such as yogurt and cottage cheese because of fallout. It also ordered a check on radiation before dairy products could be imported from abroad.

Greeks were advised to avoid drinking fresh milk and eating green vegetables.

■ Traces to Persist

A Swedish scientist said Tuesday that traces of radiation from the Chernobyl reactor disaster would be found in Swedish food for many years but stressed that this was not a health hazard, Reuters reported from Stockholm.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Reuters-UPI

TRADITION-BUSTERS — Stephanie Salgado, 16, left, and Marie Hawkins, 18, seniors at Salinas High School in California, are protesting a 100-year-old rule stating that only girls with male dates can attend the senior prom. The teen-agers say their boyfriends won't take them to the dance, so they want to go together.

Step Into the Shoes Of a 'Rebel Fighter'

When Randy Patchett announced in southern Illinois that he was running as a Republican for the U.S. Congress, he brought along Leonel Teller, whom he described as "now fighting in the jungles" of Nicaragua as assistant to one of the rebel leaders, Edén Pastora Gómez. Mr. Teller told the audience he normally does his talking "with a machine gun."

The visit generated a lot of local publicity. Then staff aides to the incumbent congressman, Kenneth J. Gray, a Democrat, acting on a tip from a constituent, found Mr. Teller managing a shoe and sportswear store in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, D.C. He said he had not been to Nicaragua since 1981.

"The only jungle war he fights is Georgetown traffic," said a spokesman for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Mr. Teller said he is an assistant to Commander Pastora, but that he serves in Washington as an unpaid lobbyist and spokesman.

Short Takes

It's old stuff in Europe, but this month Florida pharmacists became the first in the United States allowed to prescribe certain drugs. They can now sell head-lice shampoo, some cold and headache medicines and certain fluoride products for preventing tooth decay without a doctor's prescription, and charge customers "professional fees" for evaluating their problems. The druggists say the law will help Florida's many elderly and low-income residents who know what ails them and want to bypass doctors' bills.

James Ramseur, one of four teen-agers shot by Bernard H. Goetz, the "subway vigilante," in New York City in December 1984, has been sentenced to the maximum 25 years in prison for raping a pregnant 18-year-old woman on a Bronx rooftop. Mr. Goetz is free on $5,000 bail awaiting trial on illegal weapons charges. His attorney, Barry Slotnik, said the Ramseur conviction demonstrates that "there is no question that Mr. Goetz is a judge of bad people."

The names of 108 servicemen killed or missing in the Vietnam War are being added to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. By Memorial Day, May 30, the list on the black granite slabs is to include all 58,130 fatalities of the war. The 108 additional names are those of 95 servicemen who died on combat missions in aircraft crashes at sites far from the combat zone, and 13 who died of wounds in hospitals.

Bret Clark, a novice Florida lawyer who appealed his speeding ticket all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, lost his case but got a five-page dressing-down from Chief Justice Warren E. Burger. Calling the appeal "utterly frivolous," Justice Burger said it "suggests the dangers of a system of legal education that trains students in technique without instilling a sense of professional responsibility and ethics."

A tour-guide company in Manhattan has set up a $5 tour of sites where Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, are reported to have made extravagant purchases, or to have bought real estate outright.

— Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

U.S. Senate Panel Nears Passage of Tax Package

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee moved toward passage of a radical tax-overhaul bill Tuesday, defeating efforts to preserve deductions for state and local sales taxes.

The bill, worked out in closed meetings over the weekend, would cut the top individual tax rate from 50 percent to 27 percent, reduce the corporate rate by nearly a third, and end many deductions and credits.

Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon and the committee's chairman, said that under the bill, 80 percent of taxpayers would be taxed at a 15-percent rate, and more than six million poor people would no longer be taxed. The proposal would also nearly double the personal exemption, to $2,000.

As the committee worked its way through the sales-tax and other amendments, it appeared that there was enough support in the committee to protect and pass the package.

By 13-7 votes, the committee rejected amendments that would have continued the tax deductions. The committee also defeated, 9-9, a proposal to continue allowing full deductibility of business meals and entertainment.

■ Foreign-Income Ceiling Cut

Robert C. Siner of the International Herald Tribune reported:

The Finance Committee voted Monday to lower the $80,000 foreign-earned income exclusion to $70,000, but it decided not to subject the exclusion to the minimum tax.

Americans abroad may now exclude $80,000 of income earned abroad from U.S taxes. That figure will rise to $85,000 for income earned in 1987, to $90,000 for 1988, and $95,000 for 1989.

A tax-revision package drawn up by Mr. Packwood and the committee's staff would have subjected the exclusion to a 20-percent minimum tax above a threshold amount.

Monday's action, proposed by Senator John Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, drops the minimum tax on the exclusion. But to avoid loss of tax revenues, the exclusion was lowered to $70,000 and frozen at that level.

The House has already voted to subject the exclusion to a 25-percent minimum tax as part of a tax revision package it passed last fall. The House bill would also lower the exclusion to $50,000.

Under the House proposal, an overseas taxpayer would total salary allowances, interest and dividend income, then take personal exemptions and itemized deductions or the standard deduction.

The taxpayer would then subtract a "threshold amount" of $30,000 for a single person or $40,000 for a married couple. Twenty-five percent of what was left would be the minimum tax.

After calculating the minimum tax, the taxpayer would compute taxes using the $50,000 exclusion, and pay whichever was greater.

The Senate panel's bill would enable overseas taxpayers to take the exclusion at $70,000, rather than the current $80,000, without being subjected to a minimum tax.

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Libya Raid Fuels U.S. Debate on Value of Carriers

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. raid against Libya has reinvigorated the debate over the role and the cost of aircraft carriers.

Proponents of the aircraft carrier cite the controversy in Western Europe over the U.S. attack on Libya as primary evidence in their argument for more carriers.

"When you use a carrier you can operate unilaterally," said Norman Friedman, a naval expert. "The attitude of our allies shows that this capability is very valuable."

Pentagon officials, noting the debate in Britain over the raid, said it was highly unlikely that the United States would ask permission to launch F-111 bombers stationed there in a future mission against Libya or other targets that the U.S. government decides are "terrorist-associated."

But some skeptics maintain that aircraft carriers used in the raid did not pack a lot of punch.

In the raid against Libya, only 20 A-6 planes stationed on two carriers in the Mediterranean were available to attack Libyan targets with precision strikes at night, a type of attack that the navy calls important in minimizing the risk of U.S. and civilian Libyan casualties.

Thus, F-111 bombers were flown from Britain.

The debate over the value of carriers, which has persisted since President Ronald Reagan took office, sometimes has pitted top Defense Department officials against the navy secretary, John F. Lehman.

Critics have argued that carriers would be vulnerable targets if they were used to mount attacks against the Soviet Union in a conflict.

They also have maintained that the striking power of carriers is limited because many of the planes they carry must be used to defend the carriers against possible air or sea attack.

Proponents respond that carriers are flexible instruments for projecting power because the mix of planes can be adjusted for different types of missions.

Sam Nunn of Georgia, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that while carriers played an important role, some navy proponents had exaggerated their striking power against targets on land.

"The lesson," he said in an interview, "is that land-based air force assets, in coordination with the navy, is a necessary ingredient these days."

Under the Reagan administration, the navy has pushed hard for increasing the number of carrier battle groups from 12 to 15 and has maintained a larger share of the military budget than the army or the air force.

The total cost of an aircraft carrier battle group, including the aircraft but not personnel, is about $17 billion, according to naval testimony to Congress.

Navy proponents argue that while air force bases may be cheaper than aircraft carriers, such bases do not always remain under U.S. control.

In making the case for buying more carriers, the navy's leaders have stressed their value in conflicts with the Soviet Union.

Some navy officials said privately that wartime scenarios against the Soviet Union were emphasized because Congress has been loath to sanction military force since the end of the Vietnam War.

But the popularity among Americans of the Libyan raid and the Grenada invasion may change that.

The April 15 raid against Libya has raised the issue of the effectiveness of a carrier's air power.

Military planners decided to conduct the mission at night to minimize possible casualties because the Libyan Air Force is not trained to operate at night.

Planners decided to use aircraft with electronic systems that allow them to fly at night at low levels and to attempt precision bombing strikes: A-6 aircraft.

The two carriers used in the raid, the Coral Sea and the America, carried a total of two squadrons of A-6 planes, 24 in all. Of these planes, four were to be used as refueling tankers for other planes and six did not participate.

In the mission, 14 A-6 planes set out for two sets of targets in the eastern part of Libya. Of these, two did not carry out the mission.

Additional A-6s could have been flown out to the carriers, but some officials said such a move would have risked alerting the Libyans.

The operation also was seen as a useful demonstration of cooperation between the navy and the air force, which flew F-111s against three targets. Other navy planes attacked Libyan radar, provided air cover, or otherwise helped the execution of the air force mission, navy officials said.

Navy Board Backs Blimp's Return as 'Radar Platform'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A U.S. Navy board has given its blessing to returning the blimp, which saw heavy duty during World War II, to active duty for the first time since 1961, naval sources say.

The executive board of the Chief of Naval Operations has recommended to the navy secretary, John F. Lehman, that he seek funds for construction of a fleet of 20 to 50 airships in fiscal 1988, according to the navy officials, who asked not to be identified.

The board concluded last week that a modern blimp could serve as a "radar platform" that could travel with ships and warn them against low-flying cruise missiles, the sources said. It also could replace more costly helicopters or planes.

Mr. Lehman has not reached a final decision on the blimps.

The U.S. Navy used nearly 170 blimps during World War II to help spot enemy submarines.

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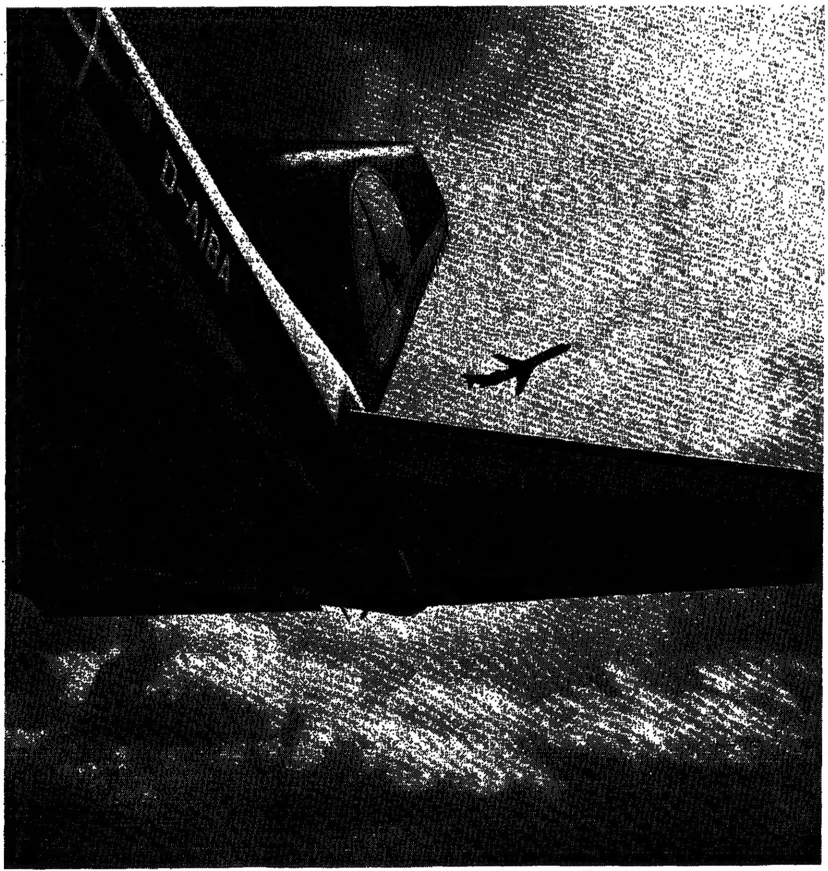


Lufthansa

Mood in Manila: 'Before' and 'After'

Most Filipinos Celebrate 'New Spirit,' But a Few Look Longingly to the Past

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The tourist guide gestured from the bus at an ornate building adjoining the Cultural Center of the Philippines on Manila Bay. "President and Mrs. Marcos had that built for the pope to stay in when he visited our country in 1981," the guide said.

"But the pope wouldn't use it because he thought it was too ostentatious for such a poor country," she continued. "He stayed instead with the cardinal." She paused and broke into a broad smile.

"Now I can say that," she announced. "Before I couldn't."

□

"Before" — the 20 years of rule by Ferdinand E. Marcos that ended on Feb. 25 — is a period most people in Manila seem eager to forget. Not everybody, though. For the few hundred protesters, mainly youths, who gather each day across the street from the U.S. Embassy, "before" is the good old days.

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

These are the Marcos loyalists and they circulate petitions supporting the former president, jeer visitors to the embassy and display signs accusing the American ambassador, Stephen W. Bosworth, of having "kidnapped" Mr. Marcos and of holding him prisoner in Hawaii.

On many weekends, the loyalists hold rallies in Rizal Park, near the embassy, that attract several thousands. One demonstration last week erupted in clashes with government supporters in which more than 20 persons were wounded.

The loyalists like to wear a T-shirt that shows a young, vibrant Marcos glowering above the immortal promise of General Douglas MacArthur: "I Shall Return."

□

Whether coincidentally or not, a cable television channel in Manila has been showing once a week lately a World War II movie called "Back to Bataan," in which John Wayne leads a band of Filipino guerrillas against the Japanese invaders.

The movie has not aged well, either artistically or politically, especially in a country where a third of the 55 million people are under 10 years old and where two generations have no memory of Japanese coming ashore except as tourists.

One big scene in the movie is the Bataan Death March after the fall of the last U.S. outposts, including the island of Corregidor. That was 44 years ago.

Now the minister of tourism, Jose Antonio M. Gonzalez, is forming a consortium to develop Corregidor as a tourist attraction and to put up what he described as "proper monuments" to the monthslong battle.

□

Before he joined the government of Corazon C. Aquino, Mr. Gonzalez, 47, was a flourishing businessman: the one, he is proud to say, who introduced Tupperware to the Philippines. Despite a 10-percent decline in tourism since Mr. Marcos's departure, he is convinced that an upturn is due after the summer, especially under a freshly minted slogan: "Come Celebrate the New Spirit."

□

T-shirts are a favorite item in Manila, even more widespread than the *barong tagalog*, the over-the-pants formal shirt. All the rage since the new government came to power is any T-shirt in yellow, the color identified with Mrs. Aquino, whose face adorns many a shirt bearing such sentiments as "People Power" or "Cory Is My President" or even "I Stopped a Tank."

Another favorite, also in Aquino yellow, is a T-shirt that announces its bearer: "Another Meddling Foreign Journalist." The designation was mostly tongue-in-cheek, according to the people who produced the T-shirt, in honor of the estimated 1,000 of the world's newspeople who arrived to cover the election and its aftermath.

□

And still they flock to visit Malacañang Palace and gaze on the Marcos life style. Nine thousand free tickets a week are offered to the public each Monday, but some ticket takers at the palace suspect that counterfeiters are at work turning out extras.

The line keeps flowing through the many state rooms and even the bedrooms, but huge bottlenecks develop in the basement. Nobody, it seems, is unable to stop and stare at the hundreds of pairs of shoes left by Imelda Marcos, the 35 or 40 racks of dresses and coats and the treasure chests full of sunglasses and umbrellas.

□

As for the pace of the new government, a supporter of Mrs. Aquino dismissed complaints that she was moving slowly, and cautioned: "When you walk very, very fast and you step on a thorn, it goes in very, very deep."

The Associated Press

WOMEN WANT ALIMONY — Moslem women in New Delhi chained themselves to the gate of Parliament to protest a bill that would exempt Moslem men from paying alimony to women they divorced. The lower house approved the bill, 372-54.

U.S. Experts Say Radiation Is Unlikely To Cause Food Shortages Worldwide

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists and experts on international trade, appearing before a Senate subcommittee on agriculture and transportation, said Monday that the radioactive contamination from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was unlikely to have much effect on the world's food supply.

Senator James Abdnor, a Republican of South Dakota and the subcommittee's chairman, said he called the hearing to explore the possibility of food shortages as a result of the accident.

Scientists testified that radioactivity from the Chernobyl plant was likely to have damaged soil, water, livestock and crops within a radius of 2,000 square miles (5,000 square kilometers) of the plant.

Trade experts who have studied satellite photos and intelligence reports said the Soviet Union might be forced to increase imports of wheat, vegetable oils, dairy products and meat this year. But the experts disagreed on what such increases might mean to farm prices in the United States and abroad.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest importer of grain. Last year, the Department of Agriculture said, Moscow bought 55 million metric tons of wheat, corn, rye, barley and other grains abroad, a third of it from American farmers.

Before the Chernobyl disaster, U.S. authorities said favorable weather and improved production practices would probably help the Soviet Union to reduce its grain imports to between 25 million and 30 million metric tons.

John M. Urbanchuk, director of international agriculture for the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates in Philadelphia, said the Ukraine produced 20 percent of the Soviet grain crop, which was reported at 190 million metric tons overall in 1985. The region is also the second-largest livestock production area in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Urbanchuk said that if the nuclear accident ruined much of the Ukraine's food production, the Soviet Union could be expected to step up its contracted buying of wheat from the United States by 2 million metric tons this year.

This could raise the price of U.S. wheat by 14 cents, enough to raise farm income by $280 million, but not enough to increase the price of food in U.S. supermarkets.

Mr. Urbanchuk also said Moscow might increase purchases of corn from the United States by 5 million metric tons, raising prices by 35 cents, to $2.33 a bushel.

But Donald Frahm, vice president of Sparks Commodities, said favorable harvests in the United States, South America, Europe and Asia in recent years meant that there were record surpluses of food in stock around the world.

Mr. Frahm said the world's supply of wheat, corn and other grains was close to 300 million metric tons. Even if the nuclear explosion destroyed the Ukraine's grain harvest and the Soviet Union were forced to import 20 million metric tons more than they planned this year, the order could easily be filled by a dozen grain-exporting countries and world grain prices would not be likely to rise significantly.

The conflicting opinions were reflected in wildly fluctuating prices on U.S. commodity markets last week. Prices retreated Monday, but for most commodities they are higher than they were before the disaster.

East and West Germany Sign a Cultural Accord

Reuters

BERLIN — East and West Germany signed a cultural cooperation agreement Tuesday culminating 12 years of negotiations mostly involving differences over West Berlin.

The city, which is not officially part of West Germany but falls under the protection of Britain, France and the United States, is included in the accord. The five-year accord provides for links between the two German states in art, education, science and for exchanges between scientists.

Khartoum Suspected of Role In Raids on African Tribesmen

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

WAU, Sudan — They came in the morning and again after dark, the woman recalled. They killed some of the people of her village and kidnapped others, and what property they could not carry away they set afire.

"We have a large village but we all had to leave because of the Maralheen," said Gobana Akot, standing amid other bedraggled people at a food distribution center on the outskirts of this dusty town in the southern Sudan.

"They came and they killed the people and they took cows," she said. "They took the girls and the boys. If they saw people, they shot them. Our people ran. We don't have guns, so we ran. The Maralheen have guns."

The Maralheen, Arab tribesmen from Sudan's north, have a long history of clashes with the African Dinka, a tribal people in the largely Christian and animist south.

The conflicts, traditionally over grazing land, water and cattle, were once played out with spears and settled by tribal chiefs. But over the last three years, according to local government officials, clergy and witnesses, the Maralheen have come armed with rifles, submachine guns and mortars.

Riding into villages on camels, horses and donkeys, groups of as many as 1,000 raiders have reportedly shot to death hundreds of Dinka, castrated, raped and dismembered others, drowned more than 200 children and abducted hundreds of women and children.

Officials and townspeople say whole villages have been burned. In one district with a population of about 186,000 the intruders were said to have destroyed 80,000 dwellings. Hundreds of thousands of people have been left homeless.

Several theories on why the tribal clashes have become so murderous are being considered by residents of this capital of Bahr el-Ghazal province. What all the theories have in common is complicity, at the very least, by the national government in the Sudan's largely Arab north, a charge that government officials and some Dinka deny.

Witnesses have told of government troops in civilian clothes plundering villages with the Maralheen.

Some local officials and clergy say the Arab tribesmen are being armed and supported by the government to try to weaken the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, a rebel group that is waging a widening bush war in the south against government troops and becoming increasingly entrenched in areas of Bahr el-Ghazal.

The guerrilla force is drawn mainly from the Dinka. The raiders have reportedly left behind posters warning of total destruction unless the leader of the rebel army, John Garang, is brought to them. The new, vastly more lethal raids began in 1983, some officials here say, the year the rebel army was formed.

Another theory holds that the government is using the Maralheen to drive the Dinka from mineral-rich areas so Khartoum can claim the land for the north. According to some officials here, the deposed president, Gaafar Nimeiri, sought to exploit part of the south for the north's benefit.

After protests, Mr. Nimeiri announced that the plan had been dropped, these officials said, but instead he recruited ex-soldiers, policemen, prison guards and other young men, armed them and ordered them to dislodge the Dinka. Mr. Nimeiri was deposed last year in a coup, but the new military government continued the practice, they said.

Brigadier Albino Akol, military governor of the Bahr el-Ghazal administrative area and himself a Dinka, said that in attacks since 1984 in the eastern stretch of the province, 900 people had been killed, 500 children had been abducted and another 600,000 people had been displaced, nearly half the population in the region's east.

"Once the Dinka get arms, this tribal problem may outlast the political solution," Brigadier Akol said. "Both tribes are warriors. The only difference is unequal arms. When they get equal arms, I don't know what devastation they will do among themselves."

■ **Refugees Reported Slain**

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday that Ugandan refugees had been killed and injured in recent days in attacks by armed gangs on refugee camps in southern Sudan, The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

The spokesman, Leon Davico, said the raids, which were continuing Monday, were conducted against 16 of the 17 camps close to the Ugandan border, housing about 35,000 refugees. He said a truck driver for the refugee organization was killed and a physician wounded.

Thai Premier Is Expected To Keep Grip on Power

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda appears to be in a strong position to retain his post, if he still wants it, after dissolving parliament last week after the defeat of a decree sponsored by the government, political analysts said.

The dissolution of the lower house of parliament on Thursday, the opening day of the 1986 legislative session, came as pro-government and opposition members of the parliament traded charges of vote-buying over the decree.

The decree would have increased registration fees for vehicles powered by diesel fuel and liquefied natural gas.

Diplomatic sources said that about 14 legislators of a party in Mr. Prem's governing coalition were paid to oppose the bill. It was defeated, 147-143.

Under parliamentary practice, the defeat gave Mr. Prem the option of resigning or dissolving the legislature and calling new elections.

Political analysts said he surprised his opponents by choosing the latter option and obtaining a speedy decree from King Bhumibol Adulyadej officially dissolving the House of Representatives, the elected lower house of the National Assembly, within hours of the vote.

New elections for a 347-seat House were called for July 27. The Senate, the appointed upper house, was not formally dissolved, but was adjourned until after the elections.

With the exception of the bribery allegedly involved in the voting, Thai and Western analysts said, the developments showed that the Thai parliamentary system generally is working.

"The dissolution was consistent with the parliamentary system," said a Western diplomat. "It was an indication, albeit a small one, of a maturing political system struggling toward a more democratic regime."

He said "it is not news" that a Thai member of parliament "would sell his vote, although there has been less of that in recent years."

The elections are likely to result in another coalition, political analysts said, with no single party gaining enough seats for a workable majority. Under those circumstances, Mr. Prem is considered more likely than any other political figure to be returned as prime minister, they said.

However, the Bangkok World newspaper reported Sunday that Mr. Prem had told advisers he was tired of politics and that he would not run for election or accept the post of prime minister if it were offered to him.

Mr. Prem, a retired army general who so far has avoided joining any of the score of Thai political parties, retains the confidence of the king, has support within the military and is broadly acceptable to politicians, according to analysts.

Although Thailand has a constitutional monarchy, the royal family wields great influence over political developments, and the backing of the king is considered a vital factor in choosing the prime minister.

Diplomatic sources say that General Arthit Kamlang-ek, the supreme military commander and army commander in chief, is among the opponents of Mr. Prem who is operating behind the scenes in the parliamentary maneuvering.

Mr. Prem rejected a bid in March to extend General Arthit's tenure beyond the mandatory retirement age for a second time, a decision that will force the general to step down at the end of August when his current extension expires.

General Arthit has said publicly that he has not made up his mind whether to run for a parliamentary seat in the July elections.

Heavy Guard Seen at Kabul Meeting

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Soviet tanks surrounded key government buildings, blocked off Afghan Army barracks and trained their cannons on Kabul from surrounding hills during a three-day meeting to pick a new Communist Party leader in Afghanistan last weekend, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

The diplomats, quoting reports from Kabul, said several demonstrations by women and youths supporting Babrak Karmal, who officially resigned as party leader for health reasons, were broken up by police during and after the meeting.

The tense Central Committee session chose the former security chief, Major General Najibullah, 39, to replace Mr. Karmal on the eve of renewed Afghan peace talks in Geneva.

Zahoor Razemjo, a Communist Party leader and Politburo member, was reported to have been beaten by Karmal supporters when he ordered posters of the former leader, who remained as president, to be torn down, the diplomats said.

They said that most Afghan troops manning extensive road blocks in the city's center were unarmed, apparently to stem any possible revolt.

The Interior Ministry, led by General Najibullah's rival, General Sayed Mohammed Gulabzoi, was ringed by Soviet tanks.

The diplomats said that police broke up a protest by women Friday morning near the presidential palace at the beginning of the meeting in the heavily guarded complex that also houses the Central Committee building.

Soviet paratroopers took up positions around a Soviet housing project in Mkrorayon, a hospital in Shar-i-Nau and Moscow's sprawling embassy in western Kabul, they said.

According to the diplomats, girls who staged a pro-Karmal protest Monday morning at the prestigious Istiqlal Lycée near the Central Committee building were beaten by police.

The diplomats said it appeared that Mr. Karmal, who returned to Kabul on Thursday after a mysterious one-month medical examination in Moscow, was not present at the session that decided his fate.

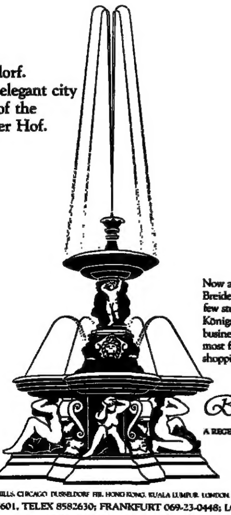
Kabul has had no newspapers since Thursday, and telex and telephone lines out of the country were out of order, according to the diplomats.

Singapore Seeks Limits On Foreign Publications

Reuters

SINGAPORE — A new press bill in Singapore would severely restrict the sale of foreign publications the government feels are interfering in internal politics.

The Newspaper and Printing Presses Bill, introduced in parliament Monday, calls for up to two years in prison and a fine of 10,000 dollars ($5,000 U.S.) for anyone who imports, sells, distributes or reproduces for sale any such publication without government permission. Subscribers who do not use authorized distributors face a maximum fine of 2,000 dollars, six months in prison, or both.



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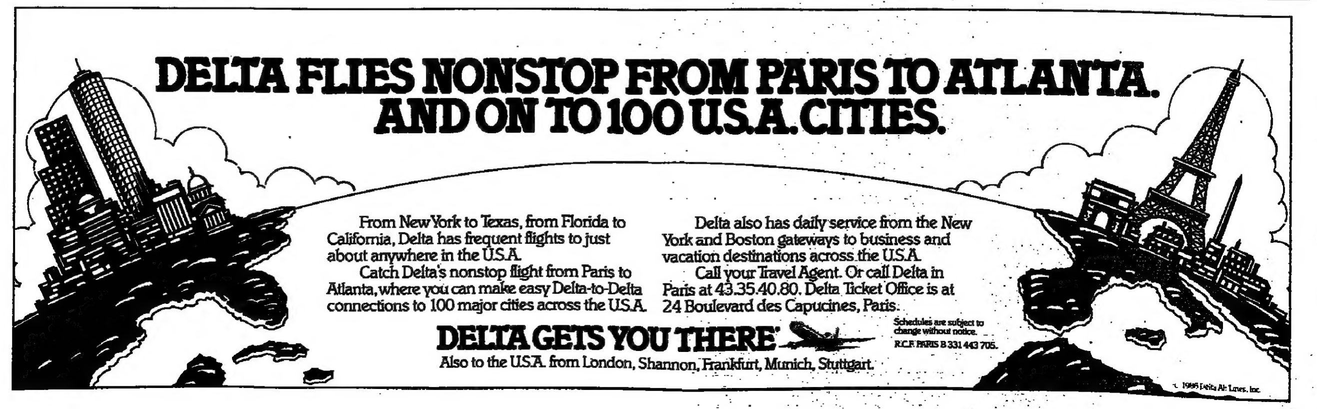
The Associated Press

MOTHER'S GRIEF — A weeping woman in Malatya, southeast Turkey, lies next to her three children, who were among eight victims of an earthquake Monday.



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Libya, Soviet at Odds After U.S. Air Raid

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Soviet relations with Libya have become strained over what Tripoli regards as Moscow's lukewarm support after the U.S. bombing raid last month and Soviet reluctance to provide Colonel Moamer Qadhafi with sophisticated radar equipment, officials in Tripoli were quoted here as saying.

The Lebanese weekly As Safir, known for its close connection with the Libyan régime, reported Sunday that Tripoli has been highly critical of the Soviet attitude toward the U.S. attack, which targeted Colonel Qadhafi's headquarters in the capital and struck at bases in Benghazi, Libya's second-largest city.

According to the newspaper, Colonel Qadhafi chided Soviet reporters during a session at an undisclosed location April 24.

He told them that Libya had taken a blow that was originally intended for the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. The Libyan leader said on Soviet television that the sophisticated U.S. bombers used to strike at his country were designed for attacking Moscow and Warsaw Pact capitals.

Libya is one of the Soviet Union's closest Arab allies, although Colonel Qadhafi has stopped short of concluding a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Russians, insisting that Libya is a nonaligned country.

Tripoli is known to have bought billions of dollars worth of weapons from Moscow, including long-range anti-aircraft missiles delivered earlier this year.

As Safir quoted unidentified Libyan officials as saying that Moscow has turned down repeated requests from Tripoli for sophisticated radar equipment.

The radar system supplied to Libya by the Russians is the same as the one Israel has already penetrated in Syria and other Arab countries.

"This is at a time the Americans are using the most sophisticated weapons they have to strike at the Arabs," an official reportedly complained.

In the aftermath of the U.S. raids, Colonel Qadhafi is said to have exchanged several messages with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Although the contents were not disclosed, they reportedly covered Libya's demand for stronger Soviet backing and more sophisticated military hardware.

A week after the American raid, a Soviet warship made an appearance off the Libyan coastline in what was described as a show of solidarity with Tripoli. But newspapers in Kuwait said Moscow pulled out several hundred military advisers from Libyan missile bases only two days before the U.S. jets struck.

Reuters

Margaret Thatcher

U.K. Praised By U.S. House For Help in Raid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives approved a resolution on Monday thanking the government of Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, for its help in the U.S. air strikes against Libya last month.

The resolution, which was cosponsored by 245 House members, was passed by voice vote after a brief debate.

"When Mrs. Thatcher allowed our F-111s" to leave their bases in Britain to take part in the raid "she could not know the outcome but she did know the cost," said Representative John G. Rowland, a Republican of Connecticut, referring to the criticism that Mrs. Thatcher's decision was sure to bring.

Only one member, Representative Mike Lowry, a Democrat of Washington, spoke against the resolution.

He objected to its description of the raid as "defensive," saying it was difficult to apply that word to a surprise night attack. And he said it was misleading to say that it was an anti-terrorist action.

Sofia Shares Data On Drugs Traffic

International Herald Tribune

SOFIA — The U.S. ambassador in Sofia said Bulgaria has adopted a more cooperative attitude to American requests for help in the hunt for international narcotics dealers and couriers.

"We're pleased we're making some progress in terms of cooperation and information sharing," Ambassador Melvin Levitsky said.

Despite these positive steps, Western officials remain suspicious of Bulgarian tolerance or possible collusion with narcotics smugglers.

Swiss-U.S. Crew Is Victorious In Balloon Race

United Press International

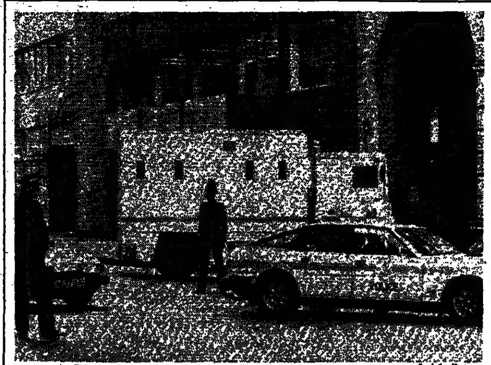
PALM SPRINGS, California — A Swiss woman and an American newspaper cartoonist have been declared the winners in the annual Gordon Bennett Balloon Race in a contest so close that it took organizers a day to determine the winner.

The Switzerland 1-L.A. Times, navigated by Regula Hug-Messner, 67, of Switzerland, and co-piloted by Paul Conrad, 61, a Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist for the Los Angeles Times, touched down early Sunday near Salt Lake City, a day after taking off from here.

The U.S.-Swiss entry was declared the winner Monday after officials determined it had soared 525 miles (850 kilometers), seven miles farther than the second-place balloon, a Japanese entry called the Benihana, according to Frances Byrne, a race spokeswoman. Balloonists from Japan, West Germany, Switzerland and the United States participated.

"It was one of the closest races ever in international gas ballooning and our only second-generation win," Miss Byrne said. Mrs. Hug-Messner is the daughter of Emil Messner, who won the race in 1908.

The race, the oldest international balloon competition, was launched in 1906 by James Gordon Bennett Jr., publisher of the Paris newspaper that is now the International Herald Tribune.



Roy Letkey/Reuters

HEAVY PRECAUTIONS — Police escorted an armored prison van Tuesday to London's Old Bailey court carrying an Irishman accused of planting a bomb in a Brighton hotel in 1984. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher narrowly escaped injury in the blast, which killed five people. Security was called the tightest in the court's history.

U.S. Oil Companies Deny Being Told Of June 30 Deadline to Leave Libya

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Officials at the five American oil companies with holdings in Libya said late Monday that they had not been told of a possible Reagan administration order to cease operations in that country by June 30. But two said they would comply with such an edict, even if it meant abandoning about $1 billion in assets.

Despite reports Monday from the economic summit meeting in Tokyo that President Ronald Reagan had decided on a June 30 deadline, State and Treasury Department officials said that the future of the companies was still under discussion. The officials said they were not aware that any decision had been made or that the United States had promised its West European allies that the companies would be given a deadline for leaving Libya.

In Tokyo, however, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said the oil companies would have to pull out "shortly" as proof that the administration is serious about economic sanctions against the government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

Mr. Reagan has been embarrassed by charges that the United States wants the Europeans to take economic action against Libya while permitting American companies to remain there.

Some reports from Tokyo also quoted unnamed administration officials as saying that the five companies — Occidental Petroleum Corp., Marathon Oil Co., Conoco Inc., Amerada Hess Corp. and W.R. Grace & Co. — would have to withdraw by the end of June.

June 30 is the expiration date of special licenses under which the companies were allowed to keep operating after Mr. Reagan set a trade embargo against Libya in January.

The five corporations, which account for roughly half of Libya's daily export of crude oil, were given the extension after arguing that an abrupt departure would have given Colonel Qadhafi a "windfall" gift of installations and equipment. The extension was supposed to give them time to arrange sales of their assets to Libyan interests.

The five companies said Monday that they had heard nothing of administration plans except through press reports from Tokyo. However, spokesmen for Conoco and Marathon said those companies would obey an order to stop operating.

The other companies said they could not comment until they had a clearer idea of administration intentions and the legal and financial ramifications.

■ Tax Break Ended

The Senate Finance Committee voted Monday night to deny a major tax benefit to Americans who continue working in Libya in defiance of Mr. Reagan's orders, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The tax-overhaul bill amendment would rescind the workers' eligibility to have up to $80,000 of annual earnings exempted from federal income taxes. The exemption, in effect for several years, is designed to make U.S. companies more competitive abroad.

U.S. Paper Prints in Europe

The Associated Press

ZURICH — USA Today, the daily newspaper sold across the United States, began printing its international edition in Switzerland on Tuesday for distribution in Europe and the Middle East.

Israel Signs Accord on SDI, Is 3d U.S. Ally to Participate

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Israel joined Britain and West Germany on Tuesday as the third U.S. ally to take part in President Ronald Reagan's space-based anti-missile defense program.

The U.S. Defense Department announced that a memorandum of understanding between Tel Aviv and Washington was signed Tuesday at the Pentagon by the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, and the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger.

Under previously signed memorandums, British and West German companies are already competing with American companies for research contracts in the multibillion-dollar U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, often called Star Wars.

SDI is aimed at developing lasers, rail guns and other space-based weapons to destroy attacking nuclear missiles and warheads in flight.

The United States also has been courting Japan and Italy, which have expressed strong interest in SDI and the offshoots that high-technology research might provide in commercial fields.

Israeli officials said Tuesday that they were especially interested in any side benefits that could help them bolster their own defenses against aircraft and other conventional weapons.

On March 27, Mr. Weinberger and the West German economics minister, Martin Bangemann, signed an SDI cooperation agreement at the Pentagon after months of negotiations.

Last December, Mr. Weinberger and Michael Heseltine, then the British defense minister, signed a 12-page memorandum of understanding on SDI despite a U.S. refusal to guarantee British companies a concrete percentage of available research contracts.

■ Countermeasures Proposed

The Soviet Union has proposed a series of countermeasures to SDI, including more missiles or warheads to overwhelm American space-based weapons and ensure "unacceptable damage" in retaliation for any attack, United Press International reported from Moscow.

The official Novosti press agency said Soviet scientists, led by the director of the Space Research Institute, Roald Z. Sagdeyev, have concluded that proposed U.S. construction of an anti-ballistic missile system would free Moscow of current treaty restrictions.

The agency's list of countermeasures published Monday concentrated on increased numbers of existing weapons and said the Kremlin would not necessarily follow the U.S. lead in developing space-based weapons.

The Kremlin has accused Washington of planning to use the anti-missile weapons to protect the United States while launching a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

Novosti said the ending of restrictions under the unratified second strategic arms limitation treaty would give Moscow "broader opportunities to use its intercontinental ballistic missiles in massive retaliation."

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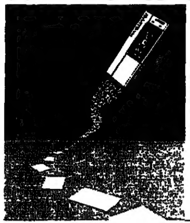

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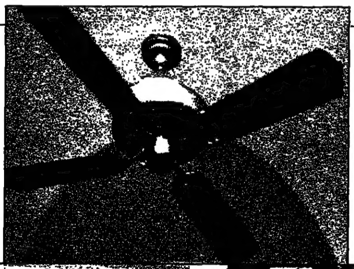

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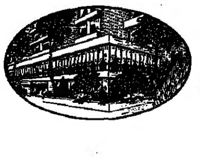

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International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Disappointing Tokyo Talks

The latest seven-nation summit meeting at Tokyo should not be sold short, even if it achieved little on the economic side. Some common thinking was bulldozered through on international terrorism and nuclear safety. The smiles at the end were a little contrived. But it is far better that these statesmen meet regularly rather than snarl across oceans or — worse — consort bilaterally and raise suspicions of collusion.

Nonetheless, the economic outcome *was* disappointing. The world outlook is at best acceptable, in no way dazzling. There was little suggestion of hard action to reinforce the recovery that markets are signaling weakly. For all the rhetoric, the dangers of trade wars, exchange-rate volatility and financial crisis arising out of debt repudiation by the poorer countries are pressing.

There was sad lack of progress on the American, German and Japanese problems that hamper the economic growth needed to ease the world's difficulties. It is irrational that, having taken such pains to bring the overvalued dollar down toward equilibrium point (it is probably nearly there), the three countries that really matter should be jibing at taking the accompanying measures on the demand side needed to make the new exchange-rate pattern a success. Unfortunately there is insufficient recognition that parity changes by themselves cannot restore the international payments balance that better growth requires.

Germany refuses to raise home demand, in a way commensurate with reduction of its vast foreign surplus, for fear of jeopardizing its near-zero inflation. If it cannot, in present circumstances, temporarily raise growth above the longer-term cruising rate — which it must do to get massive unemployment down — it never will. Japan speaks strangely of encouraging its citizens to spend more by giving them increased leisure and reducing the tax incentive to saving. Working less, rather than earning more take-home pay, is unlikely to raise spending and imports. Nor are tax changes likely to cut the propensity to save until people see another way to pay for children's education or support of the elderly.

In America, the president shows no sign of reaching the compromise with Congress needed if the federal budget deficit is to be reduced without recourse to the Gramm-Rudman meat-ax. Until the deficit shrinks, confidence in the dollar will be weak and real interest rates will only be brought down by recession in the private sector. None of this helps world prosperity.

Karl Marx put good questions but gave poor answers. The summit seems hardly to have put his questions. When big countries are pressing the economies of the Third World downward, is the climate likely to be propitious to peace in the Middle East and the relaxation of racial and religious tensions? Is it not the tasks of summits, in the Marxist phrase, to reduce the internal and international contradictions of capitalism that delay the conquest of poverty?

The game was not lost at Tokyo. There was talk of beefing up the ailing process of economic coordination. But the juniors — finance ministers with political futures at stake — have much ground to make up in their own contacts in the months ahead.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Mr. Gorbachev's Vietnam

Though he may fare better than his executed predecessors, Babrak Karmal has quit, for reasons of health, as leader of the Soviet-imposed regime of Afghanistan. In a change that on its face promises only more bloodshed, he has been replaced by General Najibullah, the former director of the Afghan secret police.

The Soviet army has occupied Afghanistan and battled a valiant resistance for five and a half years. Yet it seems no nearer to forming a viable and compliant Communist regime. Mr. Karmal was plucked from exile in Czechoslovakia in 1979 with orders to end a bloody feud between two Marxist factions, and he has failed miserably. Even by this century's standards, the occupation has been notable for its violence. A devastated land remains unpacified, the party remains divided and the puppets in Kabul remain universally despised.

Some observers contend that Mikhail S. Gorbachev would withdraw the 120,000 Red Army troops if the United States and China withdraw all aid to the rebels and acquiesced in a Kabul Communist regime. A United Nations mediator has labored for years to fix a timetable for Soviet withdrawal, coupled with a closing of the rebel supply line through Pakistan. But the Russians ask for an unreasonable respite of a year or two before they pull out from Afghanistan.

As time passes, so does hope for agreement. Having failed to move quickly to end his Vietnam, Mr. Gorbachev is fast acquiring responsibility for it. Since Afghanistan, at terrible cost, has been all but formally annexed, why should he risk condemnation for "losing" it? President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's strongman, is being challenged by the young Benazir Bhutto, who sounds less hostile to the Kabul regime, and this may embolden General Zia to play for more time still.

The Soviet hope of quickly raising a loyal Afghan army was dashed long ago. Mr. Karmal failed under heavy Soviet pressure to coax non-Communist Afghans to join his regime. Perhaps the effort truly wore him out; perhaps his younger successor promises to crack heads more efficiently. Yet the prospects remain grim. The world can help the Russians save some face, but only if they put honor ahead of pride and tolerance ahead of conquest.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Other Opinion

Deadlock Over Afghanistan

The opening of the seventh round of the United Nations-sponsored proximity talks between Pakistan and the Kabul regime in Geneva can be guaranteed to fuel speculation that peace might be at hand in Afghanistan. Yet although this is probably the most intensive attempt so far to find a settlement, it has little chance of success. A Soviet troop withdrawal this year, next year, or in the forseeable future is simply not on the cards. Moscow will never agree to an arrangement that does not provide for Afghanistan to be dominated by pro-Soviet Communists. The guerrillas who have lost families and risked their lives for national liberation will never accept that. Nothing should be expected from Afghanistan "peace" talks until Moscow is convinced that it cannot get its way by military force.

— *The Daily Telegraph (London).*

The resignation of Babrak Karmal and his replacement at the head of the Communist Party in Kabul by General Najibullah show the determination of Moscow to defend what it considers as its interests in Afghanistan. The intensification of operations undertaken lately against the resistance bears witness to the Soviets' desire not to give ground to a guerrilla force which has grown stronger in the last six years. Mr. Karmal was unable to impose his authority. What we know of Mr. Najibullah indicates that he is a stronger man.

— *Le Monde (Paris).*

Chernobyl: A Loss of Face

For the Soviet Union, until now the proud pioneer of nuclear engineering, the Chernobyl failure means a loss of face, not least in the Third World. The whole world must now realize what experts have known for a long time: The large-scale development of nuclear power in the Soviet Union, conducted with purely statistical considerations in mind regardless of such exotic things for the Soviet system as public opinion and ecological concerns, has been achieved at the expense of safety.

— *Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

Strong Words From Tokyo

Western world leaders had some strong words about terrorism at their summit meeting in Tokyo. If strong words were handcuffs, every terrorist in the world would be behind bars today. But they are not. Strong words, all too often, are merely the feeble politician's excuse for doing nothing.

— *The Daily Mirror (London).*

FROM OUR MAY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Just as Many American Tourists

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "Those perspicacious persons who like to have 'original' *views on all subjects have given publicity* to the opinion that the Paris tourist season this year will suffer on account of the Coronation of George V in London. Some hold that the ceremonies [in June] will keep people in the British capital and away from Paris; others argue that the high prices prevailing during the Coronation period will frighten Americans away from Europe altogether. The first hypothesis does not display much knowledge of the habits of American tourists visiting Europe, and the second shows a remarkable lack of confidence in the ability of Americans to pay the bill wherever there may be anything to attract them. Agents of shipping companies assert that the number of Americans coming to Europe this year will be quite as large as ever."

1936: U.S., France Sign Trade Treaty

WASHINGTON — The United States and France signed a trade treaty here [on May 6], *which it is believed will mark the beginning of* a new era of development in the commercial relations between the two countries. It was understood that the treaty will go into effect provisionally June 15, pending promulgation by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and ratification by the French parliament. It was expected that the new treaty will enlarge the market here for numerous French specialities, including wines, perfumes, textiles and metal manufactures, while increasing exports from the United States to France of automobiles, refrigerators, radio sets and such agricultural products as compete least with French farmers. Previous to the signing of the treaty, there had been no commercial accord between France and the United States for 154 years.

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U.S. Must Help Foster Democracy in Korea

By Kim Dae Jung

SEOUL — Secretary of State George P. Shultz will arrive in South Korea today for a visit, just when the relationship between South Korea and America is at a very important stage.

In the military coup led by General Chun Doo Hwan in 1980, I was arrested and imprisoned. After five years in prison in Korea and in exile in America, I returned home in February of last year. The most shocking thing to me was the cooling off I noticed in Koreans' feelings toward the United States and the pronounced anti-American sentiments of some elements in Korean society. This year, anti-American slogans are becoming more frequent.

There are three major reasons for anti-Americanism in Korea. First is the perception, unfounded as it is, that at the time of the coup carried out by Mr. Chun and the massacre of citizens in Kwangju, America tacitly supported these activities or at least failed to try to stop them.

Second, all democratic institutions in Korea, such as the press, National Assembly and the courts, have turned into tools of the despotic Chun regime. Despair prevails. Koreans have nowhere to turn to in order to solve these problems by democratic means. It is a widely held belief that America tacitly supports this tyranny.

Third, the U.S. government, Congress, news media and citizens have criticized human rights and the lack of progress toward genuine democratization in Korea. But the Korean media have been prohibited from reporting these criticisms, while remarks made by U.S. government leaders in support of the Chun regime are played up in the press. A false impression is thus given to the Korean people that the U.S. government and Americans in general support and tolerate the Chun government.

Even more unfortunate is the fact that we in the political opposition, being concerned about this trend and making efforts to correct it, are blocked from working effectively for that purpose. Our publications are censored by the government. I am prohibited from speaking directly to students and industrial workers. I am constantly under surveillance; my phone conversations are tapped and my mail is censored before reaching me. Those who associate with me are subjected to police harassment.

Mr. Shultz's visit will give South Koreans a chance to judge if U.S. policy toward Seoul has changed from being one seen as tacitly supporting the Chun regime.

The political reality in Korea today is that if we fail to remedy the situation soon, there is a great possibility that there may be a drastic deterioration in the political situation and in the Korean people's feelings toward America. How can such a negative development be prevented? The only remedy is a prompt restoration of democratic institutions.

When democratic institutions are established, Koreans will be able to speak out and participate actively without fear of reprisals. The influence of radical elements within Korea will then be much reduced. Once the popular desires for freedom and justice are satisfied, the root cause of radicalism will disappear.

If the United States supports such democratic developments, our people's current misconceptions concerning America will be corrected.

Our people are resolved now to put an end to the military dictatorship in the coming presidential elections. This is an absolute commitment. As long as the military dictatorship continues, there will be neither freedom and justice nor national security and peace. Nor will there be the friendly relationship with the United States. If we fail to end the military dictatorship in the presidential elections next year, this nation will be eventually thrown into chaos and toward political polarization. This would clearly present an open invitation for North Korean aggression. Korea could then become another Vietnam.

Democracy is the only path toward stability and security. It is the only way to attain the common interests of Korea and the United States. We are not asking the United States to restore our democracy for us. The restoration of our democracy must be achieved with our own efforts and through our own sacrifices.

We ask the United States for only two things: One is that the United States should unequivocally declare its open and firm support of the great cause of Korean democratization and restoration of human rights. The other is that the commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, who is the commanding general of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, should endeavor to ensure the political neutrality of the Korean Armed Forces. We will take care of the rest.

Mr. Shultz's visit will provide a very important opportunity for Koreans to judge whether U.S. policy toward Korea has really changed since the Philippine elections and the promulgation of the Reagan Doctrine. For while the Korean people have great interest in the Shultz visit, some misgivings linger.

Under a democratic system, compromise is an essential political function and virtue. However, tyranny and democracy are absolute extremes. There can be no compromises between the two unless Mr. Chun's regime completely accepts democratization of our nation.

The Korean people earnestly desire an end to the 25-year military rule. To this end, they believe that constitutional revision is necessary to enable them to pick their president by direct popular vote. The opposition party in Korea is mounting a major, nationwide campaign to urge such constitutional revisions. Voting in the February 1985 general election showed a high degree of support for our party's position. And in rallies held this spring, it has become obvious that there is tremendous support for such a change.

No one in Korea can expect a transfer of power with either an indirect presidential election system or the "cabinet responsibility" system. Our people are confident that only through a direct presidential election system can the nation overcome election frauds and other built-in institutional advantages at present held by the government party.

Corazon Aquino could never have won the presidency of the Philippines from Ferdinand E. Marcos if she had had to face the same conditions that currently confront the political opposition party in Korea.

Mr. Chun has now offered a compromise in which the ruling party agrees to move up constitutional revision to before 1988 in return for opposition party concessions on the direct election system. But I believe that this would be a great setback for the people of South Korea. There can be no compromise on how the Korean people should be allowed to choose their president.

The democratic forces in Korea, which genuinely hope to return to the traditional friendly relationship with the United States, now look upon Mr. Shultz's visit with both high expectations and feelings of uneasiness.

The writer is a leader of the opposition in South Korea. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

YES, THERE CAN STILL BE A SUMMIT — BUT ONLY IF THE AMERICANS STOP POISONING THE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE!
AFGHANISTAN

Chernobyl and Shuttle: Lessons for East and West

By Boyce Rensberger

WASHINGTON — In just three months — from the Challenger spacecraft explosion on Jan. 28 to the Chernobyl nuclear fire that started April 26 — the world's two superpowers have sustained disastrous failures in highly advanced technological systems in which each had invested considerable national pride.

Is an insight to be gained from this conjunction of events? Are communism and capitalism simultaneously discovering the human limit of technological complexity? Does the world need better ways of creating and managing high technology?

Or is the near coincidence of the accidents and their prominence in the mass media leading people to exaggerate their portent in a world that accepts tens of thousands of deaths every year in automobile accidents?

Specialists in such questions — historians of science, analysts of technology policy and others — appear to have reached no consensus.

Perhaps the most ominous views are represented by Harvard's Everett Mendelsohn, a science historian who happened to return from his most recent visit to the Soviet Union the day of the Chernobyl accident.

"Each of these technological systems — nuclear power and the shuttle — have pushed the development of technology to great, great complexity and have pushed humans to the edge of our capacities" to understand and operate them, Mr. Mendelsohn said. "This tells us that when you rely on systems this complex, you can't expect perfection. You have to expect *there are going* to be accidents."

Mr. Mendelsohn said the examples of Challenger and Chernobyl "should give us real pause as to the degree to which we should rely on highly technical systems." As a prime example, he cited the Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars" defense system. Even its proponents say the technology would be vastly more complex than anything ever attempted.

George Washington University's Robert W. Rycroft, a specialist on technological risk assessment, said the disasters "show us that our technological optimism has come home to roost. We're learning that these incredibly sophisticated technologies are not as risk-free as we thought."

Others drew a sharp distinction between the Soviet and American accidents, noting that the meltdown, in 1979, at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, would have posed a major radiation hazard to the world if the plant — like Chernobyl — had lacked a "containment" dome to trap the escaping radiation.

The Soviet Union, said Robert H. Kupperman, a science and technology specialist at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, routinely disregards safety precautions that are considered essential in the United States.

"They have taken incredible risks," Mr. Kupperman said. "In fact, they are almost devoid of any sensitivity to safety concerns. I think the Soviets have been extremely callous."

Mr. Kupperman attributed the greater concern for safety in America to a free press, which has publicized nuclear plant accidents and published demands for such precautions as containment domes.

"In the absence of a free press, we're perfectly capable of being every bit as callous as they are," Mr. Kupperman said.

Others noted that despite all the perceived disaster wrought by Challenger and Chernobyl as well as a host of environmental toxins, life in the industrial world today is far safer and more healthful than in decades and centuries past. Medical, nutritional and sanitation technologies have raised life expectancies. Rates of death and injury in industrial accidents have been declining over the decades, according to figures from the U.S. Census Bureau.

The Chernobyl disaster may help us deal a bit more intelligently with the technology of nuclear war.

Mr. Kupperman also said the Challenger accident should not be compared with a nuclear meltdown because the shuttle was known to involve a high risk of disaster. In the aftermath of the explosion, astronauts and National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said that, even though shuttle flights appeared to be routine, everyone knew that a disaster could occur.

No complex engineering works perfectly all the time, various NASA people said, and no fail-safe precautions could eliminate every chance of an accident. The shuttle was considered essentially operational, rather than experimental, even though its safety depended on thousands of components that had to work perfectly and had no backups.

Mr. Kupperman said the known dangers of the shuttle make it unfair to compare its experimental technology with that of a nuclear power plant, which is the product of several decades of development.

In the Soviet Union, the process of refinement has lagged behind America's. Only in recent years have the Russians begun building containment structures over some of their nuclear power reactors.

Mr. Mendelsohn agreed with Mr. Kupperman that U.S. reactors probably have more safety features than Soviet reactors, "but I wouldn't for an instant sit back and feel comfortable. They can still go bad."

Whether one can sit back and feel comfortable, said Mr. Rycroft, the specialist in risk assessment, depends on one's perception of the danger.

"People have extremely different and usually very unrealistic perceptions of risk," Mr. Rycroft said. The classic example is people's estimation of the relative dangers of flying and of driving a car.

Most people spend their entire lives in natural "background" radiation that is higher than the levels of Chernobyl fallout being recorded in parts of Europe. Even where the fallout is reported several times as high as background radiation, most of it is expected to decay within days. Background radiation will not entirely decay for millions of years.

Mr. Rycroft noted that even governments are vulnerable to skewed risk assessments when it comes to considering radiation.

"When our government first learned about Chernobyl," Mr. Rycroft said, "it talked in overly dramatic terms about the radiation. Even the government rhetoric gets out of hand. The reverse was true at Three Mile Island, when there was no rhetoric at all. It makes a difference whether they trust the source of the information. We tend not to trust what foreign governments report."

If the fear of fallout from a reactor accident could be translated into a proportionate fear of fallout from a nuclear war, Mr. Mendelsohn said, the Chernobyl accident might have some benefit. "The radiation from this thing is minuscule compared to what the world would face in a nuclear war," Mr. Mendelsohn said. "Maybe it could help us deal a little more intelligently with the technology of nuclear war."

The Washington Post.

Reagan Era Is Springtime for Ancients

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Credit Ronald Reagan for at least one great achievement. He has made this the Era of the Geezer.

The first president to celebrate his 75th birthday in the White House, Mr. Reagan evidently has exercised his executive privilege this spring to repeal the law of diminishing returns for other overage overachievers. How else can one explain the wondrous events of the last few weeks, including Jack Nicklaus winning his sixth Masters' golf tournament at 46 and jockey Bill Shoemaker riding his fourth Kentucky Derby winner at 54?

Toss in 81-year-old pianist Vladimir Horowitz playing himself onto the cover of Time magazine with triumphal Moscow and Leningrad homecoming concerts 60 years after he left the Soviet Union.

The trend is unmistakable. But that is just the beginning. Don't forget Charlie Whittingham, a respected trainer for 40 years, saddling his first Derby winner, Ferdinand, at age 73. Nor pitcher Phil Niekro, fooling the batters with his knuckleball at 47. Nor husband-and-wife acting stars Hume Cronyn, 74, and Jessica Tandy, 76, lighting up Broadway with their new play, "The Petition."

The truth is plain enough even for those with failing eyesight to see: The standouts of 1986 are notably long in the tooth.

Not even the most diehard of Democrats — Tip O'Neill, for example — can deny Mr. Reagan credit for inaugurating this current era of geriatric chic. The speaker may be ready at 73 to make way for the next generation of Kennedys to take over his district, but his contemporaries are just catching their second wind in this springtime for the ancients.

It only adds spice to the mystery that the man who every day sets a new record for seniority in the presidency came to us from California, the most youth-conscious state.

Films, television and music videos exalt the energy, the attractiveness and the sheer abandon of the Teens-and-Twenties generation. Hollywood somehow ignores the millions of retirees who have migrated to California's sunny clime. Alan Cranston may be its senior senator, but Madonna is its symbol.

Yet out of this curious culture came Ronald Reagan, ex-broadcaster, ex-actor, ex-television host, launching a third or fourth career as a politician more than halfway through his sixth decade, and capturing the White House when he was well past retirement age. At some level of psychic energy, his achievement sent others a message.

What Mr. Reagan has done for the national psychology is what Roger Bannister did for milers. When he broke the 4-minute barrier, others found they could do the same. He liberated them from the shackles of limited expectations.

If you look at the Reagan presidency as an exercise in mass-psychology, rather than a game of policy-making and implementation, you can see that's what he's been about, right from the start.

That's what the rhetoric about contemporary heroes in the first Inaugural was suggesting; it's why he put folk-heroes in the House gallery at his State of the Union addresses. He was saying: Try something impossible and you may be surprised what happens.

The Washington Post.

Cassava: Poor Man's Cinderella?

By Jonathan Power

IBADAN, Nigeria — In all the debate over the last two years about African famine almost no one has mentioned the word "cassava." Although a crop that contributes significantly to the diet of over 800 million people, it is virtually unknown beyond its area of consumption.

Yet it is the poor man's crop, tolerant of drought, adaptable to poor soils and can be stored in the ground. Moreover, it is easy to propagate, can be harvested at any time of year and requires little attention. According to James Grant, the director-general of the United Nations Children's Fund, "it is potentially the great famine reserve of our times."

So why has it been ignored? Why during this time of famine and widespread starvation has so much energy gone into shipping into Africa vast quantities of maize and wheat with hardly any attention being given to this most unusual crop?

A major reason is sheer prejudice. It is regarded by many outsiders as a crop low in protein. But over the last decade, while Africa has been getting hungrier by the year, it is not just protein intake that has been going down but calorie intake, too. Ideally, cassava should be eaten with beans, meat or fish together with spinach or cassava leaves. But most African families know this and those that do not will not be helped by being deprived cassava's calories.

Mr. Grant's opinion is shared by the humid tropical world's most important research station, the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, established in Ibadan in 1967 with a grant from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and the government of Nigeria.

According to Dr. S.K. Hahn, the South Korean director of the institute's root and tuber program, cassava was introduced into Africa from South America by the Portuguese in the late 16th century. Today, it is grown in 31 African countries stretching in a wide belt from Madagascar in the southeast to Senegal in the northwest. Each region has its own way of preparing it — boiled or fried like a potato or turned into a flour to make macaroni or tapioca.

Researchers at the institute have shown that it is possible to make an attractive bread, an advance which I noticed has been taken up by the principal cookery program on Nigerian television. The government has been pushing it hard as a substitute for the popular white bread, which many can no longer afford since the now oil-poor government raised high tariffs on imported wheat flour.

While it is important not to overstate cassava's case — for example, it is not particularly suited to the mountainous terrain of Ethiopia or the dry areas of northern Sudan — the truth is that if it were spread more widely and its yield made greater, the crop could provide a natural famine reserve for most of Africa. When drought strikes, children would not get the rounded diet they need for proper growth and development, but they would not die in such numbers as witnessed in the last two years.

Thanks to Dr. Hahn's research, cassava strains are now being introduced into Africa that increase yields by 50 to 200 percent and come to maturity in half the time. Moreover, if grown with cowpea — a nitrogen-fixing high protein crop — yields increase even more sharply.

Under the direction of a Swiss scientist, Dr. Hans Herren, a major successful effort has been waged by the institute to rid cassava of its most devastating pest, the mealy bug. The bug, introduced by a traveler from South America 10 years ago, looked at one point as if it was going to effectively destroy cassava. Dr. Herren's team, after three years of careful research, discovered the bug's natural enemy, a wasp, in Paraguay.

The wasp is now being bred and released all over Africa, with the result that cassava crops are restored to health. All this has been done, despite the severe shortage of funds, at a time when Western donors' energies were concentrated on pouring large amounts of money into shipping surplus food into Africa.

The prejudice against cassava remains huge. At UNICEF's headquarters in New York I found that nutritionists were up in arms against their director-general's plan. They would rather UNICEF promote a crop with more vitamins and proteins.

Ideally they are right. But, as Mr. Grant observes, these new strains of high yielding cassava could be propagated more easily than any other known crop. He would like to use UNICEF's marketing organization to get the high yielding cassava into every African family's fields. "This poor man's crop," he says, "could be the poor man's Cinderella."

International Herald Tribune.
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LETTER

Gorbachev's Silence

The Chernobyl disaster must be a blow to all you wearisome knee-jerk Soviet apologists out there. Now try to explain *this* one away. While nuclear clouds wend their way around Europe, Mikhail Gorbachev, by his deafening silence, is showing his true colors. Like the Cheshire cat in "Alice in Wonderland," all this Soviet windbag has to offer us is his smile; there is no substance behind it and never was. Yet this nuclear cloud may have a silver lining.

Out of sheer good old fashioned fear perhaps both sides will abandon their "ho-hum-it-can't-happen-here" attitude and seriously figure out a live-and-let-live nuclear accord. As I gaze out of my window, I'm wondering why I gave up smoking.

CHUCK PAINTER.
Rome.

THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE: Leaders agree on need for cooperation but leave troublesome issues unresolved

Explosions Disrupt 17 Rail Stations In Tokyo

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A string of noisy smoke bombs, possibly set off by radicals to disrupt the summit conference, exploded Tuesday in at least 17 railroad and subway stations. No injuries were reported, but about 350,000 commuters were delayed in getting to work.

A police spokesman said the crude bombs were "possibly the work of radicals" who had vowed to "crush" the gathering of seven industrial democracies.

One of the devices exploded near a kiosk in a subway station that is a five-minute walk from the Akasaka Palace, the main site for the summit gatherings. Another went off outside a hotel that is serving as headquarters for all of the delegations except that of the United States.

Several unexploded smoke bombs also reportedly were found, one of them in another station within sight of the palace.

The seven summit leaders gathered as scheduled for their last full session two hours after the blasts.

The explosions embarrassed Japanese authorities by showing once more that the unprecedented security surrounding the conference could be breached.

On Sunday, five handmade rockets were fired toward the palace as opening ceremonies were taking place. They fell far from the building and caused no injuries or significant damage.

Responsibility for that attack was claimed by Chukaku-ha, or Middle Core Faction, the most active of Japan's radical leftist groups. The group has issued statements threatening to "crush" or "blow up" the international gathering, calling it an imperialist scheme to a start world war.

Makoto Matsuo, a leader of the Chukaku-ha, told the Kyodo News Service that Tuesday's smoke-bomb attacks were not conducted by his group.

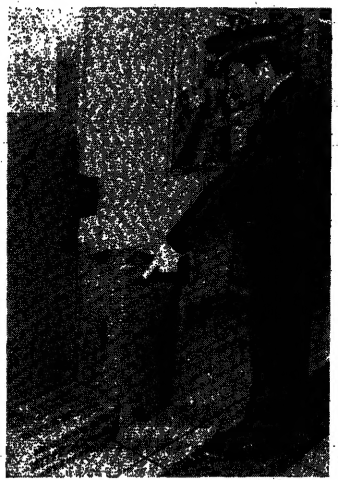
A police spokesman said the devices were fashioned from smoke bombs, firecrackers and timers, and concealed in trash cans and toilets.

The bombs, which exploded over a 32-minute period at the height of the morning rush hour, caused confusion in some stations and delayed commuters.

Officials suspended service for 50 minutes on a subway line serving Shinjuku, the world's busiest railroad station. On other lines, trains rolled without stopping through stations where bombs had exploded.

The Associated Press

Riot policemen stood guard Tuesday at the Yotsuya subway station in Tokyo after a series of explosions. At the Ikebukuro station, meanwhile, a smoke bomb was discovered in a box but policemen removed the device before it exploded.



Atsushi Tsukada/The Associated Press

SUMMIT: *Joint Planning*

(Continued from Page 1)

the economic and political discussions, sought to minimize the disagreements, as he called the annual gathering here a "smooth summit."

The Western leaders had rejected a similar U.S. appeal for agriculture talks at the Bonn summit last year, and Mr. Baker said that Mr. Reagan had decided to concentrate efforts this time "in a more productive way."

"The same objections that have been interposed in prior years were interposed this year, and quite frankly, we didn't think that it would be productive to go through the same experience that we went through in Bonn and end up in the same place," he said.

The annual meeting came to an end Tuesday night with a lavish formal dinner in the banquet hall at the Imperial Palace, where Emperor Hirohito greeted the visiting dignitaries.

Political concerns, along with an embarrassing but harmless attack using home-made rockets in which no injuries occurred, served to largely overshadow economic considerations at the 12th annual meeting of the leaders.

The economic statement said: "If large imbalances and other distortions are allowed to persist for too long, they will present an increasing threat to world economic growth and to the open multilateral trading system."

The leaders said the finance ministers from the seven nations, with the managing director of International Monetary Fund, would meet once a year to review each of their their economic objectives and forecasts. In doing so, they would take into account such indicators as growth rates, inflation rates, interest rates, money supply growth rates, trade balances and exchange rates of currencies.

According to the administration, the countries would call a special meeting when the indicators of any of the members departed sharply from the forecast and posed hazards that could ripple through the world economy.

In such a situation the country would be expected to take corrective action with such measures as changing its rates or raising its taxes or buying and selling currencies in the market to bring its own back into line.

"It is going to require and promote better international economic cooperation, better international coordination, and it is going to lead to a greater stability of exchange rates, we believe," Mr. Baker said.

Mr. Baker said that the leaders were not specifically advocating intervention and that other "fundamental" steps were to be taken first as corrective measures.

On agriculture, the leaders expressed concern that a "situation of global structural surplus" now exists, which they said "harms the economic of certain developing countries and is likely to aggravate the risk of wider protectionist pressures.

Genesis of Tokyo Statement on Terrorism

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The document on terrorism adopted Monday by the seven leading industrial democracies was the product of a long night of haggling over different drafts and a last-minute change by summit leaders that added a denunciation of Libya, diplomats said.

In the drafting sessions, the United States and Britain, each with its own document, held out for condemnation of Libya, and Japan and France took a more measured view, the diplomats said.

The U.S. draft was put together aboard Air Force One on the flight to Tokyo from Bali after a long discussion in the presidential party. President Ronald Reagan handed the document Sunday to each of the six other leaders attending the summit meeting here, asking them to read it overnight.

The draft played a major role, U.S. officials contended, in persuading the conferees to adopt the kind of statement on terrorism that Mr. Reagan wanted.

From the American point of view, a key element was the statement's declaration that "terrorism has no justification." Some of the Europeans have long argued that terrorism could be combated effectively only by understanding that it arises from legitimate political grievances that can be dramatized in no other way.

"It is not difficult to stop terrorism," the U.S. document asserted. "Terrorism's strategy is to launch attack after attack; when such attacks yield only punishment, that strategy fails. And terrorism's policy is to create fear; when fear is replaced with courage, terrorism is finished."

In one of its bolder and more surprising passages, the paper conceded that one thing that might well motivate other countries to fight terrorism "is the need to do something so that the crazy Americans won't take matters into their own hands again."

Some European leaders believe that Mr. Reagan might not have ordered the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15 if European nations had taken economic or diplomatic steps earlier against Libya.

According to a ranking White House official, who disclosed the existence of the U.S. draft document and its genesis on the condition that he not be named, the session on Air Force One involved Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff; John M. Poindexter, the national security adviser, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Mr. Reagan joined the conversation later. Mr. Shultz was reportedly the draftsman.

AP

Yasuhiro Nakasone
Japan

At dinner Sunday, the seven leaders spent an hour discussing terrorism, with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arguing for what one Briton called a "severe" approach.

Mrs. Thatcher, who has been under attack at home for having permitted U.S. jets to take off from her country for the raids on Libya, clearly felt that she needed unanimity with her six colleagues to ease the isolation of her position as the only European leader who had backed Mr. Reagan's decision to bomb Libya.

When the dinner ended, the British, U.S., West German and Canadian delegations, at least, were all convinced that there was general agreement on a muscular approach.

But when the matter was passed to the "sherpas" — the aides who are charged with reaching a consensus on disputed questions that can then be presented to the leaders — the tone changed, according to several sources.

An American said that early Monday, as the aides argued the issue, "They fell under the influence of the French, and what they came up with condemned terrorism all right, but not with very much force."

French officials denied they had tried to tone things down, but other Europeans said they had. The British were particularly displeased. A Downing Street official said the sherpas' document was "much too wet" — too limp and unspecific — and blamed the U.S. negotiator, W. Allen Wallis, under secretary of state for economic affairs, for failing to take a firm enough line with the French.

The ranking White House official said, however, that Mr. Wallis was simply reflecting the approach the United States had decided upon well before the summit meeting. The State Department man, the official said, was "just being careful, trying to get the best he could without banging heads."

Another American involved in the sherpas' deliberations gave a slightly different account. The problem, he said, was that Mr. Wallis was excessively cautious because he is an expert on economics, not terrorism, and that the British, especially Sir Robert Armstrong, the cabinet secretary, voiced no complaints until the 18 participants were about to end their two-hour discussion early Monday.

AP

Brian Mulroney
Canada

AP

Bettino Craxi
Italy

At that moment, the American reported, Sir Robert said, "I shall tell the prime minister of my disappointment."

The White House aide said Mr. Reagan had not been sure he could persuade his six colleagues to name Libya in the terrorism statement.

The draft produced by the sherpas did not mention Libya, and even though Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, praised it Monday and said Mr. Reagan considered it a "significant step forward," the president, Mrs. Thatcher, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada wanted something stronger.

So the summit session that was to have begun considering economic questions was delayed, and the leaders went to work on the draft, in the words of one participant, "like a board of editors."

Despite what officials of three countries described as ill-concealed French reluctance and Japanese worries, the group eventually decided to include Libya's name in the statement and to toughen the language in other ways.

Major Decisions Reached in Tokyo

Reuters

TOKYO — Key decisions taken at the Tokyo summit meeting:

International terrorism: A pledge to take action against countries sponsoring terrorism by refusing to sell them arms, limiting the size of their diplomatic missions, restricting travel by mission members and tightening immigration requirements for their citizens. Libya was specifically named. Agreement to step up the exchange of information on terrorism and to improve extradition procedures.

Nuclear safety: Condemnation of the Soviet Union for delay in announcing the radiation leak after the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. A call for a new international accord requiring an exchange of information and swifter notification in case of accidents.

Currency stability: Adoption of a U.S. plan to achieve stability through coordination of policies based on forecasts of such factors as inflation, interest rates and growth in gross national product — the total value of a nation's goods and services. Any action would focus on government economic policy, but foreign-exchange intervention would continue if needed.

Group of Seven: Expansion of the Group of Five economic policy grouping to the Group of Seven when international monetary matters are discussed. In these instances, Italy and Canada would join the G-5 members, the United States, Britain, France, Japan and West Germany.

Farm surpluses: A call to reduce agricultural surpluses caused by such factors as subsidies and market changes through new policies and readjustments in production.

MITTERRAND: *Reconciled With U.S. Over Raid*

(Continued from Page 1)

New York to mark the 100th anniversary of France's gift of the Statue of Liberty.

He promised Mr. Reagan that France would be "in the front rank" of the countries that stood by the United States in opposing terrorism.

He said France backed the mention of Libya in the summit leaders' anti-terrorism declaration on Monday.

"We don't want to declare an international anathema against Libya and the Libyan people," he said.

But he added that it was undeniable that a "good share of terrorism" had come from Libya.

Mr. Mitterrand said the mention of Libya was meant "to inform certain others that it would be wise for state powers to stay out of this minefield. It is a minefield for them too."

Other delegations said France had adopted a low profile on most issues, partly because of the delicate internal balance of the delegation between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac.

Mr. Mitterrand appeared irritated by repeated questions about his relations with Mr. Chirac, which he described as a "nonproblem."

In what some listeners took as a mild reproach to Mr. Chirac, he said it was wrong to talk of domestic politics when abroad.

■ First Meetings Since Raid

David Hoffman and John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Tokyo:

Mr. Reagan's meetings with the allied leaders here were the first since the U.S. bombing of Libya, which drew initial criticism from most of them.

But West German and French officials said Tuesday that the criticism appeared to have dissipated, and the three-day economic summit meeting concluded with the allied leaders publicly pledging support for the fight against terrorism.

Other allied leaders echoed Mr. Mitterrand's vows to resist terrorists and promised to support Mr. Reagan's campaign to isolate the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

Even Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who has been reluctant to criticize Arab nations, said he had come to better understand the U.S. case against Libya.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who took the lead in private summit sessions in arguing for a strong statement on terrorism that specifically identified Libya, said Tuesday that Libya was so clearly involved "in state-sponsored terrorism that it stood out above all others for the clarity of its intentions."

Although Mrs. Thatcher has suffered in opinion polls in Britain for allowing U.S. warplanes to use British bases for the raid against Libya, she showed no signs of softening her attitude toward Libya.

She said Colonel Qadhafi "pursues terrorism as the head of state of Libya as a political weapon, and that is a form of tyranny against innocent people that is totally unacceptable."

She added that the restrictive measures adopted by the seven summit leaders applied only toward Libya for the time being, but could be expanded if warranted.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, who had supported Mrs. Thatcher's push for a stronger summit statement, said Tuesday the nations were seeking to "apply a full-court press against Libya."

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, which is Libya's biggest trading partner, expressed a desire for less political turbulence on the subject. "I hope that the climate will normalize, not escalate," he said.

■ Libya Calls for 'Holy War'

Libya called Tuesday for a jihad, or holy war, in response to the statement on terrorism issued at the Tokyo summit meeting, which it said reflected "fanatic ill-will against the Arab nation," Reuters reported from London.

"The oppressors have gone beyond all limits and the time has come for jihad and sacrifice," said JANA, the official Libyan news agency.

[The Soviet news agency Tass denounced the statement issued in Tokyo on Monday criticizing the Soviet Union over the nuclear accident at Chernobyl on April 25 as a "document clearly devised to intensify anti-Soviet speculation, accusations and lies," The New York Times reported Monday from Moscow.]

DOUBTS: *U.S. Hails Summit, but Effects Are Unclear*

(Continued from Page 1)

sented a general prosperity linked to the drop in world oil prices, lower interest rates and reduced inflation.

A senior U.S. official said the summit meeting also went more smoothly because U.S.-French discussions were less acrimonious than usual. He attributed this in part to the desire of President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, to show that he could get along with his political rival, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, a conservative.

But administration officials were more restrained in their overall evaluation of Mr. Reagan's 13-day trip, the longest overseas journey of his presidency. The trip included two days in Honolulu and a three-day trip to Bali, Indonesia, where the president met with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The biggest controversy on Mr. Reagan's 22,000-mile (36,000-kilometer) trip involved the period preceding the summit conference, beginning with a speech he gave in Washington the day before his departure. In the address, he used the words "winds of freedom" eight times to describe his view that democracy is spreading throughout the world.

While in Hawaii, the president caused some consternation in the Philippines by telephoning Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed Philippine president.

The "winds of freedom" theme received more buffeting in Indonesia, where President Suharto drew attention to the lack of civil liberties in his country by refusing entry to two Australian broadcast correspondents traveling on the White House press plane.

They were denied admission because an Australian newspaper had accused Mr. Suharto of favoring family members and business associates with lucrative government contracts. A correspondent for The New York Times was also denied admission.

"Indonesia was supposed to be a rest stop," one official said. "It didn't turn out that way."

But U.S. officials were pleasantly surprised by developments in Tokyo, where they believed that there was little chance of approval of a resolution on terrorism that identified Libya by name.

A 1984 London summit declaration, like the resolution approved in Tokyo, outlined a number of specific measures designed to cope with state-sponsored terrorism. And like many statements of the leaders in their 12 years of meetings, the 1984 resolution produced no tangible results.

U.S. officials are hoping it will be different this time.

Reagan Aide Errs in Fitting Titles to Names

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, has had some difficulties distinguishing the seven leaders and their foreign and finance ministers attending the economic summit meeting.

He twice erred in references to President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and "promoted" the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe.

On Saturday, he referred to "Prime Minister Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Chirac," and at a briefing Tuesday again referred to Mr. Chirac as foreign minister.

On Monday, Mr. Speakes described Mr. Abe as prime minister — raising a few smiles among Japanese, since Mr. Abe is one of the three possible candidates to replace Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the summit host, whose second two-year term expires in November.

1. Jonathan Pryce as Sam in the film 'Brazil'.

2. Yves Saint-Laurent evening gown.

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ARTS / LEISURE

For Merrill, It's Hearth Vs. Songs

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Helen Merrill does not like to leave her own environment, her own chairs and lamps, her own hearth. "I like to know where to find my hair dryer," she said in a dim, anonymous hotel lobby after a concert that had concluded with three encores.

The avant-garde composer La Monte Young once described her as "not just the greatest of jazz singers — she's one of the greatest singers, period."

She has spent most of her adult life trying to decide whether her hearth and belongings were more important than singing songs. Recent headlines hint both at her talent and at the pain that seems to have gone along with either catering to or ignoring it: "Helen Merrill Seeks Success After 30 Years of Problems" (Billboard); "Helen Merrill, '50s Jazz Singer, Creates '80s Stir" (The New York Times); "No Tears, No Goodbyes, Just Straight Ahead" (Cash Box).

She grew up Helen Milcetic, in the Bronx, where her mother, a Seventh-Day Adventist of Yugoslav origin, used to sing the sort of Eastern European 12-tone folk songs that inspired Bartók. "Having that in my ear from childhood, bebop always sounded normal," Helen recalled.

In 1948, at age 15, "much to my amazement" she began to sing at the 845 Club in the Bronx. "It was an in-crowd — I guess you could call us elitist," she said. "We spent all our time trying to figure out new things to do with the harmony. I was one of the boys, so to speak." The "boys" included Miles Davis, Oscar Pettiford and Bud Powell.

Her reputation at the 845 led to an engagement at Birdland. In the 1950s, Quincy Jones produced one of her early record sessions. The legendary trumpeter Clifford Brown led her back-up group on another. Gil Evans, later to create "Sketches of Spain" for Davis, arranged for her. She hired the pianist Bill Evans, then little known, to accompany her. She sang with Earl Hines's band. She was still in her 20s and her promise was enormous.

Singer Helen Merrill: "I've always been a square."

Christian Rose

While in her teens, she had married a clarinetist and had a son (she has two grandchildren now). When the marriage broke up, she went to Europe with her young child. She worked some of the best clubs and hotels, mostly in France and Italy. She gathered a following. But New York was the capital, and she went back for another try. It was now the 1960s and rock was king. She tried, but had "some bad management and some *very* bad contracts."

After some work in Japan, she decided to move there. She lived in Japan for five years, learned the language, released records, became a star there. Then she married an American journalist. In 1977, after her husband was transferred to the United States, John Lewis of the Modern Jazz Quartet encouraged her to produce her own album. It won a Grammy nomination.

In New York, she took stock. Her son was grown. She could no longer explain the neglect of her talent. When she heard how Linda Roustadt copied her phrasing and inflection and saw how popular that sound could be, she decided the hearth and belongings were not for now. George Avakian — who had produced Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong and others for RCA and Columbia — left retirement to manage her career.

In the 1980s she began to work better rooms, like the Carlyle and Carlos I in New York. Some of her 25 albums began to be repackaged. A New York Times critic, Robert Palmer, put her "in a league with Ella Fitzgerald and Sarah Vaughan." Peter Keepnews described her in the New York Post as "a master of understatement and restraint." Mike Hennessey said in a review for Jazz Times of her 1985 album, "No Tears, No Goodbyes," a duo with the British pianist Gordon Beck on the French label Owl: "This will undoubtedly be one of my top albums of the year."

This year she has done a 30-concert tour of Europe, and she begins a tour of Japan next week.. She still finds herself longing for her hearth as she passes through those dim hotel lobbies that seem to be reserved for jazz musicians.

"My attachment to family and things may sound very square, but I've always been a square," she said —"a square as a person, and one of the guys as a musician. It's amazing that they can fit together at all, isn't it?"

Helen Merrill's tour of Japan includes Tokyo, May 15; Osaka, May 22; Kobe, May 23; Kyoto, May 24; Nagoya, June 4; and Ayase, June 7.

Cleveland Rock 'n' Roll Site

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Cleveland has been chosen as the site of the proposed Rock and Roll Hall of Fame after an intense campaign by the city, Ahmet Ertegun, head of Atlantic Records and chairman of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Foundation, said here Monday.

'Wonderful Town' Revival Is Perfect Gem

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

THIS is promising or, in some cases, proving to be a rich, rare, remarkable year in the English regional theater for the rediscovery of long-lost American musical classics. "Carmen Jones" at Sheffield, "Pajama Game" at Leicester, "Annie Get Your Gun" and "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" at Chichester, "Pacific Overtures" at Manchester, "Porgy and Bess" at Glyndebourne and, the best I have seen thus far, a new production at the Palace Theatre, Watford, of Leonard Bernstein's "**Wonderful Town.**"

This is undoubtedly the most confidently and brilliantly staged English revival of a Broadway masterpiece since the national produced "Guys and Dolls" almost five years ago. The two productions share more than the best choreographer in the land, David Toguri; both are derived from short stories (as were "South Pacific" and "Pal Joey") and both are at least in part concerned with New York nightclub life in the 1930s. That apart, the fascination of "Wonderful Town" now is how well it works after being mothballed for more than 30 years.

Written and first staged in 1953, three years before "West Side Story," it contains a little known Bernstein score of infinite delight and lyrics by Betty Comden and Adolph Green that continue, in the opening "Christopher Street," the love affair with New York that all three writers started a decade earlier in "On the Town." This one in fact has its source even farther back, in the prewar nightclub where Comden and Green first worked in Greenwich Village with Judy Holliday as The Revuers; it is affectionately satirized as the Village Vortex in "Wonderful Town."

The plot is the one about the two Ohio sisters, one a writer and one an actress at least in ambition, who come to the big city in search of fame and fortune or at any rate a place to sleep. If that sounds faintly familiar, it is because "My Sister Eileen" was the non-musical original; it in turn was derived from the New Yorker stories of Ruth McKenney.

By selecting about four of those stories and doing at least one of them almost entirely to music, Bernstein and Comden and Green came up with a celebration of Greenwich Village life in the 1930s that managed, like Sondheim's "Company" two decades later, to sing all that needed to be said about life amid the skyscrapers as the two girls go from cold-water flats to prison cells on their way down the ladders of journalism and show business.

THE BRITISH STAGE

Martin Connor's Watford production establishes Maureen Lipman as a musical star in that acid and curiously un-English tradition of Rosalind Russell and Elaine Stritch, ladies who when they wept, wept tears of dry Martini, and who when they ventured a high kick made sure it was close to the groin of some unfortunate male bystander. Lipman's Ruth may turn out to be the musical performance even of this big-band year, and she gets superb support from Emily Morgan as the more winsome sister, Eileen, and Ray Lonnen as the magazine editor who in "Quiet Girl" has one of the most haunting love songs Bernstein has written.

If amid all the high-rise scenic spectaculars and new blockbusters London theaters cannot find a home for this perfect gem, the West End will have a poorer summer. It comes as a sharp reminder of the musical talent and narrative excellence that the Broadway musical once was all about. I hope that while he is in Britain for the Barbican festival in his honor, Bernstein will venture as far north as Watford. He will almost certainly have seen more expensive productions of his early show, but I doubt he will ever have seen one staged with more intelligence, affection or period fidelity.

□

Some measure of the extent to which the American musical has collapsed in the three decades since "Wonderful Town" can be found at the Lyric Hammersmith Studio: "**Angry Housewives**" by A. M. Collins and Chad Henry is a witless, plotless, aimless show from which several of the actresses playing the housewives of the title seem understandably to have departed during rehearsals.

Those who are left enact the production with that air of grim determination by which English players occasionally signal to their audiences that we are all in this together and had better make the best of it.

One or two of the numbers might have worked very well if anyone had bothered to build a book or a production around them, but the idea of four Middle-American housewives deciding to form a punk band is not enough to see us through two hours of truly stunning dramatic inadequacy.

□

"**The Wow Show**" at Wyndham's also needs some explaining at a time when good plays are lined up on the roads outside London in search of West End homes. Billed as alternative comedy, presumably in the sense of an alternative to having a good laugh, this underwritten and undirected shambles consists of six men performing random revue sketches of the kind that occasionally turn up very late at night on minority television channels.

One or two moments, notably a funeral at which the chief mourner arrives in a grass skirt to answer questions about Barbados, suggested that if the performers got together with several writers and maybe a designer and a scenic artist they might have the beginnings of a show for which they would be justified in charging Wyndham's prices. They could also use a director and a sense of theater, but let's not hope for too much all at once. Adequacy would, here too, be a good start.

□

"**HMS Pinafore**" at the Old Vic, while not entirely comparable to the recent joyous Broadway revitalization of "Pirates of Penzance," yet manages an endearing kind of Gilbert and Sullivan salute while standing dangerously on the borderlines of parody. Alan Devlin, who famously quit the production during its first act one night in Dublin, is now kind enough to stay with us right through to the end of his portrayal of Sir Joseph Porter. He and Michelle Todd (as Josephine) and Paul Bentley (as a wonderfully camp Captain Corcoran) do an enchantingly funny "Why and Wherefore" trio. Mavis Ascott's choreography is a constant joy. Though D'Oyly Carte purists may object, the rest of us have a "Pinafore" of considerable delight.

Bernstein Festival: Attempt to Summarize a Protean Career

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Bernstein Festival organized by the London Symphony Orchestra and the Barbican Centre is an attempt to take a comprehensive view of the protean career of one of the United States's, and the musical world's, natural resources. Inevitably there are some holes in the series of events that runs through Sunday, but Leonard Bernstein's career — as composer, conductor, pianist, teacher, author, popularizer — is not easy to summarize.

He is here in the flesh, working with the artists behind the scenes and conducting two concerts, one of them a royal gala, as well as on film and in video reruns (about 25 hours of his various television appearances). Just before each concert he emerges from backstage and heads for his seat, like the champ on his way to the ring, hands clasped above his head in a gesture of encouragement as he passes the boys in the band.

The heart of the festival is, as it should be, Bernstein the exuberantly eclectic composer and the musical roads that lead to him.

John Mauceri, the festival's music director, has juxtaposed a wide range of Bernstein's music with that of composers he has admired and championed and from whom he has drawn musical sustenance. If Bernstein sometimes seems to have spread himself thin or taken too many detours, here he is the centerpiece of what amounts to a festival of 20th-century music, with an American accent. The range is from Mahler to Blitzstein, Gershwin to Shostakovich, Copland to Britten, Stravinsky to Ives.

The festival got off to a shaky start when two conductors, Lukas Foss and Jeffrey Tate, canceled because of illness. Even this was a reminder that Bernstein's conducting career was launched on Nov. 14, 1943, when he stepped in for Bruno Walter at a broadcast New York Philharmonic concert.

Here the circumstances were less sensational, and David Shallon, the young Israeli conductor who stepped in for Tate on Friday, is already well embarked on his career. But he was impressive in conducting, without scores and with plenty of nervous energy and professional assurance, the first symphonies of Bernstein and Mahler.

Leonard Bernstein

Bernstein's "Jeremiah" symphony had its premiere a few weeks after that spectacular conducting debut, when he was 25. The voice is already personal and assured, but close to the roots that the composer Oliver Knussen cites in the program, "the Mahler-Shostakovich symphonic tradition filtered through Stravinsky and Copland, and expressed through a breathtakingly personal and direct melodic gift."

The Mahler — the only programmed work written before 1900 — was a reminder that Bernstein's advocacy launched this composer's popularity in the United States. The LSO and Shallon (who once worked as Bernstein's assistant on this symphony) gave controlled, vivid accounts of both works. Heather Harper sang the Hebrew text of the Bernstein final movement with moving directness.

Sunday's concert included the first British performance of Marc Blitzstein's "Airborne" Symphony, a populist, patriotic, agitprop blockbuster for orchestra (including wind machine and ratchet), chorus, speaker, tenor and baritone. Blitzstein was born into a wealthy Philadelphia family, was a Communist Party member from 1938 to 1949, and wrote this work while stationed in London during the wartime bombings. Bernstein encouraged his composing of the work and conducted the premiere.

The text of the three parts has to do with the beginnings of flight from Icarus to the Wright Brothers, the misuse of flight by Hitler's hordes, and the triumph of good and the U.S. Army Air Corps. It is decidedly a period piece and on paper seems almost laughable today, but the marvelously effective music was played for all it is worth under Mauceri, and the speaker's text was delivered with such roaring conviction by Terence Stamp that the ramshackle piece held up triumphantly, all its naïveté intact. Damon Evans and Mark Tinkler were the excellent tenor and baritone soloists.

The other major item on the program was called a suite from "Candide," but what the audience got, and lapped up, was a shortened concert performance of Bernstein's comic opera (unless you prefer to call it operetta or musical comedy). The LSO under Mauceri, who selected the "suite," zipped through the overture with enormous zest and virtuosity, and four first-rate singers (two from the New York City Opera production and two English National Opera singers) delivered plenty of voice and theatrical flair. David Eisler was impressive as the innocent Candide, Nan Christie as Cunegonde did indeed glitter in "Glitter and Be Gay," Joyce Castle tossed off the Old Lady's polyglot tango with comic aplomb, and Bonaventura Bottone relished the nasty Governor's *Schottische*. Done this way, the suite almost makes a better case for "Candide" than the full-length staged version.

The Richard Hickox Singers handled the choral duties for both Blitzstein and Bernstein splendidly, and even supplied the voices for minor solos in "Candide."

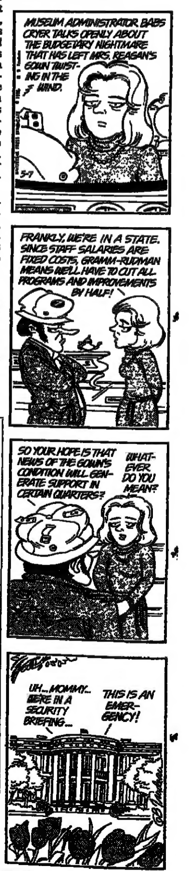
Turks Say Soviet Tried To Halt Nureyev Date

Reuters

ANKARA — The Soviet Union tried to persuade Turkey not to allow a performance in Istanbul this week by the Soviet-born ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Nureyev is directing and playing the male lead in an Istanbul State Opera and Ballet production of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty," which opened Sunday.

DOONESBURY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PARIS 8th

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PARIS 16th

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47.23.77.78

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NCR
introduces
a number of
innovations.
The
9800.

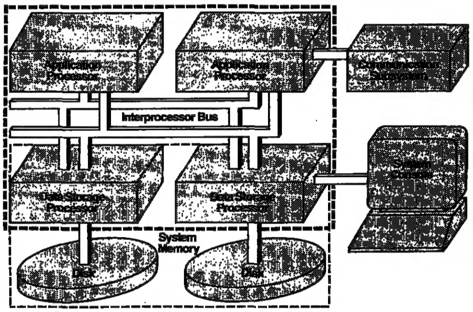
The evolution of the mainframe.

You have probably heard a lot about the computer revolution.

But revolution isn't the best way for a computer to change.

Evolution is. And the new NCR 9800 is a perfect example.

HOW TO BUILD AN EVOLUTION.



The evolutionary architecture in a 9800. Loosely coupled processors, connected by buses, let you upgrade in smaller slices and process faster.

The secret is architecture.

Inside the 9800, we loosely couple powerful application processors (these do the work), with data storage processors (these manage the work flow).

What does this mean to you?

Say your business, like most, processes its transactions in peaks and spurts. A 9800 can handle your workload better and ensure quicker response than a conventional mainframe of comparable power.

You see, we developed a special "system memory" for your most frequently used files. And all the processors can share these files. Automatically. What's more, the processors team up–again, automatically–during these peaks, so the system has the agility to process increased workloads, whenever they occur.

Sounds simple, but conventional mainframes can't do it unless someone writes complicated application software.

With a 9800, it's part of the system.

So the computer is more efficient, more economical, and very flexible.

HOW TO GROW A MAINFRAME.

The 9800 doesn't have to be upgraded in large pieces.

It grows gradually, just the way a business grows.

You start with the power you need, and then you can expand in smaller increments than with conventional mainframes.

You can even add job-specific modules to handle specific functions.

IT'S MORE FAULT-TOLERANT THAN YOU ARE.

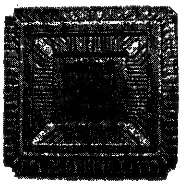
Conventional fault-tolerant systems work one of two ways: Either by doing the work twice, which is unproductive, or by using a software solution that slows processing down.

We invented a more efficient system.

Set up a 9800 for fault-tolerance and, if a module fails, other modules take over while continuing to do their own jobs.

It'll run during a processor failure. Or a software failure.

It'll even run during routine maintenance or upgrading.



NCR's highly-reliable 32-bit VLSI processor chip.

It's built with 32-bit VLSI technology that has fewer components than conventional technology.

So, the chance of a failure inside the 9800 is very slim.

Because if something isn't there, it can't break.

THE REST.

The 9800 was built to be an excellent on-line transaction processor and an excellent general purpose processor.

So it can be tailored to do both jobs more economically than conventional mainframes.

It's also an open system.

And it uses SNA and X.25 communications, so it can work together with other computers you may already own.

It comes with popular software tools, like SQL and MANTIS,™ and with C, COBOL, and BASIC languages.

And you have a choice of many ready-to-run solutions for business.

Now, do you read the industry press?

Well, according to them, you can buy a computer like the NCR 9800, with its advanced architecture, that'll be just as flexible and economical from another computer company.

In about 1990.

For more information, contact your local NCR representative.

NCR 9800. The evolution of the mainframe.

NCR

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0038

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Sperry	158971	71¼	67	[illegible]	[illegible]
AEIPw	25322	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Burrgh	17108	65¼	62⅞	63½	+3½
AT&T	16093	25½	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅜
IBM	13406	155⅝	153½	154¼	—1⅜
Exxon	12701	59¾	59⅛	59⅝	+ ⅜
Navistr	11720	11	10⅝	10⅝	
Sears	11678	44½	43⅝	44¼	+ ½
PhilPt s	11180	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Chevrn	11129	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	— ¼
WarnrL	9741	59	55½	58	+2⅜
Revco	9569	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	— ½
AmExp	9438	61⅛	60½	61	+ ⅜
OcciPet	8749	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
SouthCo	8703	22¼	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.60	+ 0.12
Utilities	92.07	+ 0.27
Industrials	91.13	— 0.03

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1799.36	1803.32	1775.92	1787.95	— 5.82
Trans	794.65	797.47	783.08	789.42	— 2.82
Util	184.15	185.28	182.08	183.73	+ 0.15
Comp	700.22	702.52	691.08	696.39	— 1.91

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	802	1119
Declined	754	538
Unchanged	445	377
Total Issues	2001	2034
New Highs	48	53
New Lows	14	12
Volume up	55,841,280	
Volume down	48,436,748	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	136.87	136.28	136.77	— 0.14
Industrials	157.73	157.34	157.57	— 0.13
Transp.	123.46	123.03	123.25	— 0.24
Utilities	68.44	68.39	68.42	— 0.22
Finance	151.94	151.58	151.81	+ 0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short*
May 5	254,255	449,159	40,990
May 2	277,554	552,448	35,249
May 1	270,995	522,844	38,419
April 30	361,486	568,090	1,447
April 29	291,786	554,129	1,432

*Included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	121,130,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	102,440,000
Prev consolidated close	123,383,900

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	314	344
Declined	256	253
Unchanged	239	224
Total Issues	809	821
New Highs	46	30
New Lows	3	8
Volume up	4,447,580	
Volume down	2,832,455	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	265.76	263.52	264.70	— 0.48
Transp.	205.05	202.94	204.11	— 0.32
Utilities	102.43	101.28	101.69	— 0.07
Finance	29.19	28.96	29.06	— 0.02
Composite	238.28	236.26	237.24	— 0.49

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	386.26	+ 0.28	389.18	280.89
Industrials	393.40	+ 0.18	396.49	291.91
Finance	509.16	+ 0.35	513.54	348.67
Insurance	442.50	+ 0.86	447.98	336.41
Utilities	328.36	— 1.45	326.18	270.42
Banks	417.88	+ 2.73	414.08	268.14
Transp.	352.83	+ 0.45	363.40	253.15

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	11,500,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	9,750,000
Prev. cons. volume	9,250,000

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	14087	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
FAusP n	10212	11¾	10⅝	11½	+ ¼
[illegible]	8429	50⅝	49	50⅛	+ ⅛
FCapHd	5582	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
DomeP	4914	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
[illegible]	3457	11	10½	11	+ ¼
BAT	2385	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
TIE	1912	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
LorTel n	1838	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
WangB	1698	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ½
IntBknt	1614	6½	6¼	6½	
Greenm	1569	20½	19⅞	20	+ ¼
CmpCn	1199	11⅝	11	11⅛	
TmBd pl	1088	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
PallCp s	1064	43⅝	41⅞	42⅞	— ⅜

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
271.60	270.37	270.72	— 0.08

Prices Finish Lower on NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower in moderate trading Tuesday as blue-chip issues trimmed some of Monday's gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 5.82 points, to 1,787.95, after rising 19 points on Monday. Advancing issues edged out decliners 795-756.

Broader market indexes also retreated. The NYSE composite index fell 0.14, to 136.77, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 0.49, to 237.24, and the price of an average share fell five cents.

Big Board volume rose to 121.2 million shares *from 102.4 million* on Monday.

"The market seems to be losing some of its momentum," said Charles Comer of Oppenheimer & Co.

Mr. Comer said he expects further volatility during this week's $27-billion auction of new Treasury securities. The Treasury sold $9 billion of three-year notes Tuesday and will sell $9 billion of 10-year notes Wednesday and $9 billion of 30-year bonds Thursday.

Unless the bond market gives an enthusiastic reception to all three parts of the Treasury refunding effort, the stock market may not be able to launch a sustainable advance, he said.

Both the bond and stock markets reacted favorably to Monday's news that the world's seven major industrialized democracies will seek fair and stable currency values, Mr. Comer noted.

"But having slept on the news, investors realized it's not a panacea and the market settled back to a more rational response," he said.

"The market is in a correction process," said Harry Villec of Sutro & Co. in San Francisco.

Sperry was the most active NYSE-listed issue and the session's biggest winner. After getting an unsolicited takeover bid from Burroughs Corp. for $70 a share, Sperry finished at 71¼, up *13⅜ on the Big Board and up 6¼ in composite* trading. The Burroughs offer came late Monday after the Big Board's final bell but before the close of composite trading.

Burroughs, the session's third-most active issue, climbed 3½ to 63½.

American Electric Power was the second-most active issue, easing ⅛ to 25⅞. Among other actively traded utilities, Southern Company eased ⅛ to 22⅛ *and Philadelphia Electric fell ⅛* to 17⅞.

In the technology sector, IBM fell 1⅜ to 154¼, Digital Equipment fell 2⅜ to 176⅞ and Texas Instruments climbed 3¾ to 140.

Control Data added 1 to 23⅞. It agreed to sell its Ticketron division to an investment group led by Allen & Co.

Takeover speculation boosted the prices of *some other issues. Viacom added 1⅞ to 66⅞,* Hilton Hotels added 3⅛ to 75, Warner-Lambert rose 2⅜ to 58 and Rorer Group climbed 2 to 40½.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
24	10¾	AAR s	.44	2.0	21	65	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
28½	11½	AFG s			17	305	26½	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	AGS			16	114	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
60⅝	37½	AMR			12	2192	58¼	57¼	57⅝	— ⅝
25⅝	18⅝	AMR pf	2.18	8.6		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
23	19	ANR pf	2.12	9.0		6	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
12½	7⅛	APL			7	74	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
16¾	10⅝	ARX			14	408	15¼	14⅞	15	
53⅝	32⅝	ASA	2.00a	5.4		189	36⅞	36⅝	36¾	— ⅛
18⅝	10½	AVX		2.3		444	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
32	22⅛	AZP	2.72	9.4	8	1839	29½	28⅝	29	— ⅜
91⅞	51¼	AbtLab	1.68	1.9	21	1337	87⅛	86¼	86⅝	— ½
44⅝	43	AbtLb wi				63	44⅛	43⅝	44	+ ¼
31⅞	19⅝	AccoWd	.50	1.7	27	13	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	10	AcmeC	.40	3.1		471	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
9¼	7	AcmeE	.32b	3.9	20	6	8¼	8	8¼	
20	16½	AdaEx	1.90e	9.6		107	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
29	14¼	AdmMl	.40	1.6	11	120	25	24⅝	25	
20⅞	9½	AdvSys	.80	4.9	16	189	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
32⅝	22¼	AMD				3676	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	8¼	Adobe n				65	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Adob pf	1.84	11.3		212	16¼	16	16¼	
20¾	15¾	Adob pf	2.40	12.6		57	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
19½	8⅛	Advest	.12a	.7	13	390	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
66¾	42¼	AetnLf	2.64	4.4	11	2138	61⅛	60⅝	60½	— ⅜
57½	52⅝	AetL pf	4.97e	9.3		150	53½	53½	53½	
69¾	39	Ahmns	1.38	2.3	7	1800	62⅜	61½	62⅛	+1⅛
4⅝	2½	Aileen			76	136	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
80⅝	47½	AirPrd	1.40	1.9	16	379	78⅝	78	78¼	— ⅜
27¾	17⅞	AirbFrt	.60	2.6	28	340	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

If All Else Fails, Managers Are Turning to the Stars

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As risk-reward ratios, strategic planning and number-crunching fail to provide some companies with ways to increase productivity and profit, some executives are turning to the stars. Bernard Hervier, an engineer and a graduate of l'Ecole Polytechnique, France's equivalent of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, helps companies solve their internal and external communication problems by using astrological concepts.

Getting its chart done costs a company 5,000 francs (about $700) a day. Mr. Hervier, who spent five years as a plant manager, believes that having an astrological chart humanizes the company for its employees, who can identify with the signs of the zodiac.

"Astrology is a great new communicator," Mr. Hervier says. "People are always asking ask each other what their sign is."

According to Mr. Hervier's system, each corporate function corresponds to an astrological sign. Sales, for instance, correspond to Scorpio. Salespeople have to have the same attributes as Scorpios have: to know how to seduce and convince in order to make the sale. Scorpio is also considered a highly sexed sign and sexual imagery is frequently used in sales language.

The managing director's function corresponds to Leo, the power broker sign, and the human-resource and personnel functions correspond to Cancer, a sign best known for its interest in people.

After spending time in the company, Mr. Hervier rates the 12 corporate functions correspondent to the 12 signs of the zodiac on a scale of 0 to 4 according to how well the company is performing each function.

Xavier Lavelle, director of marketing for Nixdorf, France, the French subsidiary of the West German computer company, says: "It is a very harmonious system, the company no longer looks like a linear organizational chart but like a living entity."

> 'Everything that is technical has shown limitations,' one astrologer says.

IT IS ONLY RECENTLY that Mr. Hervier has started telling his clients that his management concepts are based on astrology. "It used to scare them away," he says.

A few years ago, he devised a marketing plan based on astrological concepts for Electricité de France, the public utility. EDF did not know at the time that the plan was inspired by astrology. The plan was intended to persuade small companies to invest in energy-saving technologies, with subsidies and technical assistance from EDF.

Mr. Hervier identified two types of companies EDF had to deal with. The first were in what he called a Taurus phase and were only interested in increasing profits. With them, EDF had to negotiate Scorpio-style: demonstrate the productivity increases that could be generated by energy-saving technologies and then tell them about the subsidies.

The second type were companies in a Capricorn phase that were thinking about changing their whole energy strategy. The marketing approach there was to present them with comparative energy costs. EDF said the marketing plan largely failed.

However, Mr. Hervier says that companies are increasingly interested by astrology. "Everything that is technical has shown limitations," he says.

He is currently developing a computerized astrological chart for recruitment purposes. Executive-recruiting companies purportedly hire astrologists for executive recruiting but are reluctant to admit it.

"People should be aware of what their birth date reveals,

See STARS, Page 17

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *May 6*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.5045	3.806	112.736 *	35.385 *	0.1645 *	—	5.523 *	138.25 *	149.42 y
Brussels(a)	45.4875	69.3925	20.42	6.411	2.978 *	18.116	—	24.90	27.075 *
Frankfurt	2.2202	3.379	—	31.395 *	1.488 x	88.695 *	4.897 *	119.99 *	1.334 *
London (b)	1.534	—	3.3818	10.7883	2,319.00	3.8201	69.168	2.8307	255.185
Milan	1,523.50	2,332.80	695.96	215.20	—	608.28	32.660	821.30	9.071
New York(c)	—	[illegible] a	2.2293	7.088	1,536.00	2.479	44.905	1.8395	165.80
Paris	7.088	10.844	3.1803	—	4.6435 x	2.8284	15.515 *	3.8532	4.2240 *
Tokyo	165.65	255.40	75.44	23.37	11.85 *	67.33	370.42 *	90.44	—
Zurich	1.8455	2.8066	83.46 *	26.22 *	0.122 *	74.675 *	4.0999 *	—	1.1092 *
1 ECU	0.9443	[illegible]	2.1671	6.6902	1,478.46	2.4264	43.9416	1.7983	142.287
1 SDR	1.14949	0.74347	2.5972	8.0035	N.Q.	2.9313	[illegible]	2.1686	193.581

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M.
(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.
(a) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.539

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.90	Fin. markka	4.94	Mex. peso	517.00	Soviet ruble	0.7005
Austral. $	1.3523	Greek drac.	136.70	Norw. krone	7.04	Span. peseta	138.44
Austr. schil.	15.32	Hong Kong $	7.797	Phil. peso	20.00	Swed. krona	7.125
Belg. fin. fr.	44.94	Indian rupee	12.30	Port. escudo	140.00	Taiwan $	38.51
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,130.00	Saudi riyal	3.65	Thai baht	26.255
Canadian $	1.3793	Irish £	0.7156	Sing. $	2.2000	Turkish lira	655.50
Chinese yuan	3.1887	Israeli shek.	1.47	S. Afr. rand	2.0576	UAE dirham	3.6729
Danish krone	8.2475	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2883	S. Kor. won	885.00	Venez. boliv.	19.20
Egypt. pound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.57				

£ Sterling: 1.1142 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *May 6*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	6¾-6⅞	4 ⅝-4 ¾	[illegible]	10 ⅝-10 ¾	7¼-7½	7⅞-8	6½
2 months	6¾-6⅞	4½-4⅝	4⅛-4¼	10½-10⅝	7 ⅝-7 ¾	7 ⅝-7 ¾	6 ⅜
3 months	6¾-6⅞	4½-4⅝	4⅛-4¼	10¼-10⅜	7½-7⅝	7 ⅝-7 ¾	6⅜
6 months	6¾-6⅞	4 ⅜-4 ½	4-4⅛	9 ⅞-9 ⅞	7½-7⅝	7⅝-7⅞	6 ⅜
1 year	6¾-6⅞	4 ⅜-4 ½	[illegible]	9½-9⅝	7 ⅝-7 ¾	7 ⅝-7 ¾	6¼

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *May 6*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	6½	6½
Federal Funds	6¾	6¾
Prime Rate	8½	8½
Broker Loan Rate	7¾	7¾
Comm Paper 30-179 days	6.60	6.55
3-month Treasury Bills	6.04	6.04
6-month Treasury Bills	6.06	6.05
CD's 30-59 days	6.33	6.45
CD's 60-89 days	6.31	6.31
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.95	4.90
One Month Interbank	4.65	4.65
3-month Interbank	4.60	4.60
6-month Interbank	4.60	4.60
France		
Intervention Rate	7½	7½
Call Money	7⅝	8
One-month Interbank	7 9/16	7 9/16
3-month Interbank	7⅝	7⅝
6-month Interbank	7 3/16	7 3/16
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10½	10½
Call Money	n.a.	10
91-day Treasury Bill	—	10⅝
3-month Interbank	—	10 3/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	4	4
Call Money	4 7/16	4½
60-day Interbank	4 9/16	4 9/16

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *May 5*

1 month	6⅞ - 7
2 months	6⅞ - 7
3 months	6 13/16 - 6 15/16
6 months	6 13/16 - 6 15/16
1 year	6⅞ - 7

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *May 6*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	6.90
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	6.542

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

May 6

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	343.00	341.85	— 1.20
Luxembourg	341.75	—	— 1.45
Paris (12.5 kilo)	343.40	340.96	— 4.26
Zurich	342.25	340.85	— 2.40
London	341.55	340.40	— 1.20
New York	—	342.50	— 0.10

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Tuesday in the Philippines for a holiday. Banks will close at noon Wednesday in France for a holiday.

VW Sales Off 5% in Quarter

Car Maker Cites Weaker Dollar

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen reported Tuesday that its world group revenue declined nearly 5 percent in the first quarter, but said net profit for the period would be slightly above the 142 million Deutsche marks ($65.2 million) posted a year earlier.

Separately, VW said that it earned 596 million DM in 1985, more than 2½-times greater than 1984's net income of 228 million DM. The automaker had reported earlier that 1985 earnings would come close to 600 million DM.

As reported, VW plans to double its dividend on 1985 results to 10 DM, from 5 DM.

Carl H. Hahn, VW's management board chairman, said at the company's annual news conference that world group sales fell to 12.8 billion DM in the first quarter from 13.4 billion a year earlier, reflecting the impact of a weaker dollar-stronger mark on price competitiveness. A weaker dollar makes foreign goods more expensive for American consumers.

VW has successfully pushed through price increases in North America to counter the effect of the lower dollar, and more raises are planned, Mr. Hahn said.

The decline in revenue for the quarter came on a 7-percent increase in worldwide deliveries, to 610,000 units. The company said that first-quarter unit sales in West Germany, VW's biggest market, rose 14.4 percent, to 189,000. Unit sales rose 6.8 percent in the rest of Europe and by 7.7 percent in the United States, VW said.

Mr. Hahn declined to provide specific profit figures for the first quarter, and he also backed away from forecasting profit for the full year, citing uncertainty about the future dollar/DM exchange rate.

Werner P. Schmidt, VW sales director, explained after the press conference that the profit rise in the first quarter was attributable to sales of higher priced models — including sporty versions of the Golf and the Audi Quattro — plus stronger sales growth in Europe, where profit margins are higher.

To counteract the softer dollar's depressing effect on sales and profits, particularly in the United States, which last year accounted for just under 10 percent of total unit sales, VW has been successful in pushing through price increases

See VW, Page 17

Morocco's Struggle Toward Solvency

Debtor Nation Is Test of Baker's Proposed Reform

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

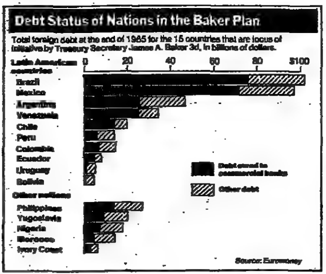
MEKNES, Morocco — Ahmed, a ragged youth who pushes a cement-filled wheelbarrow on a building site here, has never heard of James A. Baker 3d, but in his own way he is involved in a project symbolic of the U.S. Treasury secretary's proposed strategy for easing the debt burden of developing nations.

The Meknes building site, part of a World Bank project for replacing shantytown slum dwellings with modern apartment buildings, reflects the bank's belief that grinding poverty is itself an obstacle to economic development. But the project also illustrates Morocco's role as a test of changes like those urged by Mr. Baker.

For the past three years, Morocco, which is one of the world's most heavily indebted nations and is also fighting a costly war in the Western Sahara against Polisario insurgents, has been following a new strategy for easing its debt burden with support from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Instead of trying to increase export earnings by domestic belt tightening alone — a strategy required by the IMF in other debtor nations — Morocco is also eliminating obstacles to economic efficiency that include the hopeless poverty of shantytown life, bloated government monopolies and an overvalued currency that discourages exports.

The object is to make the Moroccan economy more competitive, simultaneously increasing foreign sales, promoting faster economic growth at home and generating the earnings needed to pay off its $12 billion in debt.



The New York Times

What Morocco is doing is exactly what Mr. Baker suggested 14 other heavily indebted countries should do when he launched his debt initiative last September. If these countries followed Morocco's example, Mr. Baker promised them additional financial support from the World Bank and private banks while the reforms are being made.

"This is an outward-oriented adjustment plan that has taken Morocco further down the Baker road than many big debtors," said John D. Schilling, the World Bank officer with responsibility for Morocco.

"We'd already decided to carry out the Baker initiative before it was invented," said Morocco's economics minister, Moulay Zine Zahidi.

Until the late 1970s, Morocco, the world's largest phosphate exporter, was enjoying the benefits of the fivefold rise in the phosphate prices that came after the first oil-price shock. But when phosphate prices collapsed, it was forced to borrow heavily to sustain an ambitious investment program and then hit by the second oil-price shock.

Since mid-1983, Morocco has been following an austerity program involving cuts in government spending and higher taxes. This has been accompanied by steps to rid its economy of bureaucratic shackles that are widespread throughout much of the developing world, even though this is frequently painful.

Like most developing countries, Morocco had kept its currency overvalued, which makes imported Western goods cheaper for the nation's middle class but hurts exports. At the World Bank's insistence, the dirham has been devalued substantially to lift exports. The rate is now about 9 dirhams to the dollar.

In addition, Morocco has abolished the inefficient government monopoly over agricultural exports, allowing private businesses to compete directly for sales abroad, and lifted import restric-

See MOROCCO, Page 17

Germany Posts Sharp Decline in Unemployment

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's unemployment rate fell to 9 percent of the work force, or 2.23 million, from 9.8 percent in March, the Federal Labor Office said Tuesday.

The decline was the sharpest for any April since 1958, it said.

In a separate report, the Economics Ministry said that West German industrial production, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 0.3 percent in March after falling a downward revised 1.3 percent in February.

Heinrich Franke, president of the Labor Office, told a news conference that the April jobless figures reflected both a normal drop in unemployment caused by warmer weather and an increase in employment brought on by general economic recovery.

"The latest figures issue a clear denial to those who paint a black picture of the jobs market," said Wolfgang Vogt, the Labor Ministry's state secretary. "The employment policies of the government are successful," he added.

But the opposition Social Democrat Party said unemployment in April this year was only slightly below a total of 2.30 million registered unemployed in April 1985. "The job outlook remains gloomy," it said.

The Economics Ministry said industrial output in March was up 2.2 percent from a year earlier, despite the month-to-month decline. A ministry statement described the March decline as "slight."

It said mining output rose 3 percent in March but that electricity and gas production fell by the same rate. Construction output was up 0.5 percent from February, when building activity was depressed by cold winter weather.

Production in February and March taken together was unchanged from January and December 1985, the ministry said.

The two-month figures were burdened by an 18-percent drop in construction output caused largely by February's severe weather, it said.

Manufacturing output rose 1 percent in February-March from the prior two months, while mining output increased by 5 percent and electricity and gas production by 3.5 percent, it said.

Within manufacturing, output of foodstuffs and luxury goods fell 2 percent in the two-month period, while output of basic materials and producer goods fell 0.5 percent.

But capital-goods output rose 2 percent and consumer-goods production increased 3 percent in February and March against the previous two months, the ministry said.

Industrial production in February and March was up 1 percent from a year earlier, while manufacturing output was up 1½ percent, it said.

Makers of capital goods saw the largest increase in the two-month period, with a 4-percent rise. Production of consumer goods rose 2 percent against February and March 1985, it said.

Summit Pact Expected to Reduce Swings in Exchange Rates

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON — The agreement at the Tokyo summit meeting on a U.S. plan for closer economic policy coordination among major industrial nations should lead to smaller swings in exchange rates than those that have occurred in recent years.

A number of financial analysts suggested Monday that the agreement also could meet some short-term needs for many of the participants at the summit: the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany, France, Canada and Italy.

With the agreement in hand, for instance, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan probably could expect more support from the United States in his country's efforts to keep the value of the yen from continuing to rise sharply, hurting Japanese exports.

It is likely that in exchange the Japanese agreed, at least implicitly, to seek to stimulate their domestic economy by lowering interest rates again, the analysts said. Both faster growth and lower interest rates should tend to weaken the yen, while the faster growth should lead to a reduction in the very large Japanese trade surplus.

The faster Japanese growth should also mean an increase in U.S. exports there, which in turn would help reduce the large U.S. trade deficit. And the added U.S. export sales would stimulate the U.S. economy.

There is an understanding that the governments involved do not want the value of the dollar to continue to decline sharply relative to the yen and the Deutsche mark.

If interest rates are cut again in Japan and West Germany, the Federal Reserve probably would feel it has more leeway to reduce U.S. interest rates, too. Federal Reserve officials, worried about the possible inflationary implications of a declining dollar, have been reluctant to push interest rates down, though they have allowed the rates they control directly to follow market-determined rates downward.

If financial market participants believe the dollar is not likely to fall significantly, foreign investors would be encouraged to provide more capital to the United States to help finance the federal budget deficit and private investment. With more capital inflow, the Federal Reserve would have additional room to lower interest rates.

Despite an apparent emphasis on exchange-rate stability by U.S. officials describing the summit agreement, there was no indication of any intention to try to control day-to-day variations in exchange rates closely, or to set relatively narrow bands within which exchange rates could vary, as is the case for currencies that are part of the European Monetary System.

The U.S. plan embodied the recognition that no amount of direct intervention by governments in exchange markets was likely to provide a successful defense of any particular currency value if a country's basic economic policies were at odds with that rate.

A number of financial analysts suggested that the most important part of the new plan is a provision for regular assessment of the principal economic variables of the seven nations involved, with exchange rates being one variable on the list. Others include changes in the gross national product, which is a country's total output of goods and services, inflation, unemployment, interest rates, money supply growth and budget deficits.

"This will put peer pressure on all the countries to get all the variables right," said Robert Hormats, vice president for international finance at Goldman Sachs & Co.

1985's Record Lending Levels Were Overblown, BIS Reports

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The record-shattering level of activity established last year in the international credit and capital markets was mostly froth, data published Tuesday by the Bank for International Settlements show.

When all the double counting and substitute financing is eliminated, the total net increase in financing amounted to $25 billion. The total for the year — estimated at $170 billion — was a modest 17-percent increase from 1984 and well short of the record set in 1981 when the international markets supplied $190 billion of net bank and bond financing.

The froth is apparent in the bank market, where the BIS estimates that 55 percent of last year's gross international lending was to other banks. The bond market statistics are also exaggerated since almost a quarter of the gross volume was accounted for by issues to replace maturing or more expensive debt.

All these distortions are increasing. Interbank lending was 56 percent of the second-half total compared with 52 percent in the first half and 11 percent in the second half of 1984. Bond redemptions and repurchases equaled 25 percent of the second-half volume, up from 22 percent in the first half and 21 percent a year earlier.

The report also shows that the demarcation between bank and bond financing is becoming much less distinct than previously, with banks themselves purchasing bonds and other securities for their own account and issuing paper to underpin their international lending.

"It thus appears that the increasing overlaps between markets have reduced the significance which can be attributed to the movements in the unadjusted gross figures," said the report by BIS, a Basel-based institution known as the central bank for central bankers.

The gross figures show that international bank lending in the final six months of last year was one and a half times greater than in the first six months, topping the annual volume of the previous two years. The bulk of that activity was concentrated in the final three months of the year — setting a quarterly record.

Activity in the final quarter is usually distorted by banks' year-end bookkeeping operations, so-called "window dressing."

But the figures also indicate that currency considerations played an important factor. Late last September, the Group of Five leading industrial countries announced joint plans to bring down the value of the dollar and in the final three months of the year banks increased their holdings of yen, Deutsche marks, Swiss francs, European currency units and sterling by $40 billion — or 30 percent of the quarterly increase in gross external assets.

Interbank activity registered "unusually strong growth" of $104 billion — four times greater than in the third quarter — "with dollar positions accounting for only 28 percent of the total increase."

Excluding the banks' lending to one another, BIS estimates that final lending in the fourth quarter totaled $40 billion, up a hefty 33 percent from the third quarter and one and a half times greater than the volume recorded in each of the first two quarters.

An estimated $30 billion of the fourth-quarter's lending increase was concentrated within the 18 industrialized countries whose banking statistics go into compiling the BIS data. But "a substantial part" of this increase was "accounted for by banks' purchases of international securities." Thus, simply adding the total bank lending and total bond market volume gives an exaggerated picture of total international financing.

The BIS figures also show a record volume of activity in the international bond market — a record $83 billion of new issues in the second half of the year and $80.6 billion in first six months. But subtracting the record volume of redemptions of $21 billion in the second half — up 20 percent from the opening six months and almost double the pace of the year-earlier semiannual totals — net international bond financing in the second half amounted to only $62 billion, down from the first-half record of $63 billion.

Overall, however, the figures showed a "substantial acceleration in the estimated total of actual new international bank and bond financing between the first and second halves" of last year, $70 billion in the first half and $100 billion in the final period.

This was almost entirely accounted for by new issues of negotiable securities — including $26.3 billion in note-issuance facilities, short-term Euronotes or commercial paper that may or may not be underwritten by banks.

Syndicated bank loans continued declining and amounted to only $8.8 billion in the second half, down from $12.4 billion in the opening six months of the year. New bank loans to non-OPEC developing countries increased $3.2 billion in the final quarter after declining $2.3 billion in the previous three months.

Lending to Latin America increased $1.8 billion, but this was the result of drawing on officially sponsored credit packages. For the year, new credits to Latin America totaled $1.3 billion, down from $5.7 billion in 1984.

In Asia, China was the largest net taker of new funds, borrowing $800 million and reducing its deposits by $600 million. Loans to India and South Korea increased $600 million each while loans to Malaysia fell $700 million.

> 'It thus appears that the increasing overlaps between markets have reduced the significance which can be attributed to the movements in the unadjusted gross figures.'
>
> — *Bank for International Settlements*

Asia Pacific Growth Fund
Weekly net asset value on 2-5-1986 US $22.14
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214,
1016 BS Amsterdam.

ACTIBONDS INVESTMENT FUND S.A.
Société Anonyme d'Investissement
Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
R.C. Luxembourg n° B 20.081

Avis de convocation

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire qui aura lieu le 16 mai 1986 à 11.00 heures dans les bureaux de la Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

Ordre du Jour
1. Examen des rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.
2. Approbation du bilan et des comptes de résultat au 31 décembre 1985.
3. Affectation de ces résultats.
4. Décharge aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes pour l'année écoulée.
5. Renouvellement du mandat du Commissaire aux Comptes.
6. Renouvellement du mandat des Administrateurs.

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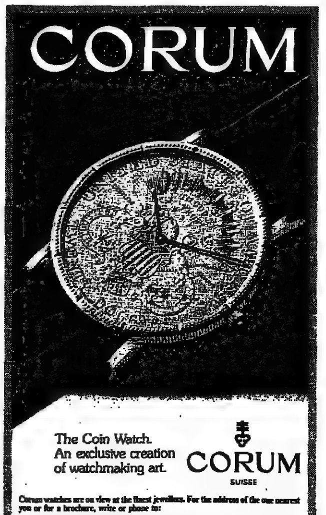

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6035

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

May 6

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.50	2.74	May	3.15½	3.34	3.15½	3.33½	+.18
3.10	2.41	Jul	2.71½	2.79	2.69½	2.77	+.06¾
2.99	2.42	Sep	2.72	2.79½	2.70¼	2.79¼	+.08¼
3.08¼	2.51	Dec	2.79	2.87¼	2.77¼	2.86½	+.08½
2.98¼	2.51	Mar	2.79	2.86½	2.77¾	2.86½	+.08½
2.83	2.44	May	2.70	2.77	2.68	2.76	+.07

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,972
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,222 up 463

CORN (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Livestock

Food

Metals

Financial

Industrials

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	975.30 f	971.00 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,789.40
D.J. Futures	124.29	124.53
Com. Research Bureau	211.70	209.80

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

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Currency Options

May 6

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Total call vol. 16,683 Call open int. 274,614
Total put vol. 7,234 Put open int. 202,715
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 60

ANR 212pf	ALLTEL Co	ALLTEL pf	AmerTrPr
Amsted	Analog s	AndrsnGrn	AshlandOil
BosE 888pf	Bwn Sharpe	Comdisco	CnPw 452pr
CnPw 360pr	CooperTire	Cordura Co	Craig Corp
Crown Crk	Datapnt n	DukeRlyInco	Exxon
Fedders	FstWisc	Foxboro	GenHost s
GTFl 816pf	Genstar s	Hillenbrand	HoughtMif
Japan Fnd	KnappCo	MB Ltd g	Medtronic
Merck wi	viMobilHme	Morgan ad pf	NevadaSL
NEngPw pf	Newhall s	NIM 340pf	NordRscs
OhEd 864pf	PepBoys s	PrudRlyInc	PSInd 968pr
PuerR Cem	RCA 365pf	RJR Nab pfB	RevcoDS
RoperCo	Savannh EP	SCorEG pf	Sperry Co
Syntex s	TRE Corp	TritonEng pf	UpjohnCo
USLIFE 333p	UtPL 290pf	VaEP 884pf	WashGas

NEW LOWS 14

BritTelFn	CmRLk g	DomeM g	Enserch
Haliburtn	Hazeltine	Homestake	NII
NII pf	Proler Int	Raymark	Rowan
Tidewatr	Trico		

Financial-Futures Mart Opens in Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — Speculators in the Hong Kong stock market, Asia's largest after Tokyo, had their eyes on a new game Tuesday as trading in the first financial-futures contract began.

After more than two years of planning, the Hong Kong Futures Exchange launched trading in futures in the Hang Seng index, the British colony's main stock indicator. Brokers dubbed it a modest success as a total of 1,075 contracts changed hands in a single hour of trading.

"We're very pleased," said the exchange chairman, Kim Cham. "Brokers were saying the market was proving its value."

About 80 companies enrolled to trade index futures, which cost 50 Hong Kong dollars ($6.40) times the value of the Hang Seng index. At Tuesday's final price of 1,889 dollars, the June contract was worth 94,450 dollars.

Brokers said the contract may revive the nearly dormant futures market in Hong Kong, which trades futures in such commodities as gold, sugar and soybeans. Only 514 contracts in soybean-futures contracts and 28 contracts in gold futures were traded on the exchange Tuesday.

"This is the first time I've had a real feeling of a healthy [futures] market," said Rory Nicholas, an executive of the commodities firm of Wocom Holdings.

Australian Firm Buys 75% Stake in Deak & Co

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Deak & Co., which filed f bankruptcy protection in December 1984, sa Tuesday that Martin Properties Ltd., a public owned Australian company, had purchased 75-percent interest in the company for mo than $10 million.

The remaining 25 percent will be held in tru for management and employees. Deak s Deak had already sold its Foreign Comme Bank in Zurich to a Singapore investor gro for $48 million.

Deak, the parent of Deak-Perera U.S., t precious metals dealer, announced that it h emerged from proceedings under Chapter 11 the federal bankruptcy code with a new stru ture.

Deak-Perera, which was not involved in t bankruptcy proceedings, will be called De International and will become the parent com pany. The former holding company, Deak Co., becomes a subsidiary.

Deak & Co. listed assets of $62.2 million a liabilities of $95 million when it filed its ban ruptcy petition.

SEC Rejects Suspension Of Oil-Accounting Rule

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Securities an Exchange Commission has unanimously reject ed a proposal to suspend its requirement that o companies use the current market price to valu their reserves in reports to shareholders.

The proposed suspension would temporaril have allowed oil companies greater latitude i assessing the value of their oil reserves while th SEC considered revisions to the current a counting requirements.

The unexpected rejection of the suspensio leaves unclear how major oil companies that us full-cost accounting of their oil reserves mus report their quarterly results. The sharp fall i oil prices in recent months will sharply reduc the size of oil companies' assets, changing man key financial ratios.

Paris Commodities

May 6

SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	1,600	1,566	1,565	1,567	—16
Oct	1,625	1,610	1,603	1,610	—12
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,620	1,635	—4
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,645	1,660	—13
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,680	1,700	—15
Aug	1,760	1,745	1,750	1,755	—10

Est. vol.: 1,050 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 545 lots. Open interest: 27,474

COCOA
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
May	1,350	1,338	1,316	1,390	—1
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,341	1,365	—8
Sep	1,425	1,405	1,410	1,418	—14
Dec	1,450	1,430	1,425	1,430	—7
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,445	1,455	—15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	1,465	—10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	—	—5

Est. vol.: 19 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 8 lots. Open interest: 187

COFFEE
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
May	2,350	2,315	2,270	2,330	—40
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,400	—15
Sep	2,495	2,415	2,420	2,430	—65
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,445	—	—60
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,460	2,500	—40
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,460	—	—50
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,470	—	—60

Est. vol.: 168 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 84 lots. Open interest: 1,110

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

U.S. Treasuries

May 6

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.06	6.04	6.24	6.21
6-month bill	6.08	6.06	6.36	6.34
1-year bill	6.10	6.08	6.47	6.46

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	120 23/32	120 25/32	7.50	7.45

Source: Salomon Brothers.
Merrill Lynch Treasury index: n.a.
Change for the day: —
Average yield: —
Source: Merrill Lynch.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

May 6

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec	Puts-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec
44	1.97	2.77	3.32	0.39	0.97	1.30
45	1.29	2.17	2.75	0.70	1.35	1.69
46	0.79	1.65	2.23	1.19	1.81	2.14
47	0.45	1.28	1.82	1.85	2.42	2.68
48	0.26	0.94	1.46	2.65	3.04	—
49	—	0.60	1.17	—	—	—

Estimated total vol. 16,223
Calls: Mon. vol. 3,711 open int. 77,414
Puts: Mon. vol. 5,482 open int. 63,507
Source: CME.

London Commodities

May 6

SUGAR
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Aug	203.00	193.60	200.60	200.80	198.00	198.20
Oct	206.00	196.60	203.60	203.80	201.00	201.40
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	204.60	209.00	204.00	206.60
Mar	209.00	205.00	209.00	209.20	206.60	208.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Aug	211.80	211.00	215.00	218.00	213.60	216.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	218.00	222.00	217.60	220.00

Volume: 3,274 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
May	1,310	1,280	1,276	1,280	1,322	1,325
Jly	1,315	1,276	1,280	1,281	1,329	1,330
Sep	1,337	1,303	1,305	1,307	1,352	1,353
Dec	1,371	1,340	1,342	1,345	1,383	1,384
Mar	1,397	1,370	1,370	1,373	1,401	1,405
May	1,411	1,390	1,388	1,390	1,415	1,417
Jly	1,425	1,408	1,409	1,410	1,429	1,435

Volume: 3,072 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
May	2,198	2,101	2,107	2,115	2,209	2,210
Jly	2,250	2,155	2,156	2,159	2,260	2,267
Sep	2,300	2,203	2,205	2,210	2,320	2,325
Nov	2,350	2,261	2,260	2,261	2,365	2,370
Jan	2,390	2,320	2,315	2,325	2,400	2,410
Mar	2,410	2,400	2,420	2,440	2,410	2,425
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,435	2,470	2,470	2,460

Volume: 4,568 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL
U.S. dollars per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
May	156.50	152.75	153.50	153.75	158.75	160.00
Jun	139.75	136.00	137.25	137.50	139.00	139.25
Jly	133.50	129.00	132.25	133.00	132.50	133.00
Aug	132.25	127.00	130.25	130.50	130.25	130.75
Sep	132.00	128.50	131.00	132.00	131.00	131.50
Oct	131.00	129.50	131.00	132.50	131.25	131.50
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	131.00	132.00	131.50	132.50
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	131.00	135.50	133.00	138.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	127.00	140.00	127.00	137.00

Volume: 3,645 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

S&P 100 Index Options

May 6

Strike Price	Calls-Last May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Puts-Last May	Jun	Jly	Aug
195	33⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	28¼	27½	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
205	23⅛	24	—	—	—	5/16	—	—
210	18½	19⅞	19½	21	1/16	11/16	17/16	3⅛
215	13⅝	14⅝	16	17	⅛	1½	27/16	3⅝
220	8⅝	10⅝	12⅛	13⅝	7/16	3⅛	4	5⅜
225	4⅝	7⅛	9⅛	10⅛	1 9/16	5⅛	5⅞	7
230	1⅝	4⅞	6⅛	8⅛	3⅜	7	8⅞	9⅝
235	9/16	3⅝	4⅝	5⅝	7	10⅝	11⅞	—
240	⅛	1⅝	3	4	13	14⅝	15⅝	—
245	1/16	⅞	1⅝	2⅛	18	18	—	—

Total call volume 203,827
Total call open int. 701,288
Total put volume 120,650
Total put open int. n.a.
Index:
High 229.43 Low 227.48 Close 228.58 — 0.37
Source: CBOE.

Asian Commodities

May 6

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Jun	344.10	344.10	343.50	344.40
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	344.50	347.40
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	348.10	349.20

Volume: 10 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jun	196.00	198.00	196.00	198.00
Jly	196.50	198.50	196.50	198.50
Aug	198.00	200.00	198.00	200.00
Sep	200.00	202.00	200.00	202.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Jun	163.50	164.00	163.25	163.75
RSS 1 Jly	164.00	164.50	163.75	164.25
RSS 2 Jun	162.50	164.50	162.50	164.50
RSS 3 Jun	160.50	162.50	160.50	162.50
RSS 4 Jun	157.50	159.50	157.50	159.50
RSS 5 Jun	152.50	154.50	152.50	154.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
May	545.00	555.00	545.00	550.00
Jun	558.00	564.00	561.00	565.00
Jly	545.00	567.00	561.00	582.00
Aug	565.00	570.00	560.00	572.00
Sep	525.00	575.00	520.00	570.00
Oct	535.00	575.00	530.00	570.00
Nov	545.00	575.00	540.00	570.00
Jan	540.00	595.00	540.00	590.00
Mar	565.00	615.00	560.00	610.00

Volume: 148 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Metals

May 6

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	768.00	769.00	765.00	[illegible]
Forward	756.00	756.50	755.00	756.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	942.00	943.00	946.50	[illegible]
Forward	941.00	941.50	946.00	[illegible]
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	924.00	928.00	928.00	[illegible]
Forward	930.00	934.00	937.00	[illegible]
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	241.00	241.50	240.00	[illegible]
Forward	247.25	248.00	247.00	[illegible]
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2620.00	2630.00	2655.00	[illegible]
Forward	2675.00	2676.00	2717.00	[illegible]
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	334.00	335.00	334.50	[illegible]
Forward	342.00	343.00	342.00	[illegible]
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	410.00	415.00	410.00	415.00

Source: AP.

Cash Prices

May 6

Commodity and Unit	Tue.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.30	1.38
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.66	0.63
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	73-74	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	19-20	20-21
Copper elect., lb	68-69	65-72
Tin (Straits)*, lb	3.5974	5.7288
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.33-.35	0.45-.47
Palladium, oz	110-112	109
Silver N.Y., oz	5.105	6.27

*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

Dividends

May 6

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
CASH DISTRIBUTION				
Sabine Royalty Tr	—	.1317	5-29	5-15
Source Capital	Q	.85	6-15	5-23
INCREASED				
Florida Steel	Q	.15	6-12	5-30
Jefferson Pilot	Q	.42	6-6	5-16
Kuhlman Co	Q	.40	7-25	6-30
Lincoln Natl Direct	Q	.57	6-15	5-27
Nevada Svgs & Ln	Q	.15	7-21	6-20
Protective Life Co	Q	.17½	6-1	5-16
Rohm & Haas Co	Q	.60	6-2	5-16
RESUMED CASH				
MacMillan Bloedel	—	.25	6-12	5-16
STOCK				
Jefferson Pilot	—	50%	6-27	5-30
STOCK SPLIT				
Rohm & Haas Co — 3-for-1				
Stanford Telecommunications — 5-for-4				
USUAL				
Adams Millis Corp	Q	.10	5-30	5-16
AlaTenn Resources	Q	.55	6-2	5-15
Amdahl Corp	Q	.05	6-7	5-19
American Pres Cos	Q	.12½	5-31	5-13
Baldor Elec Co	Q	.10	6-30	6-6
Chemed Corp	Q	.39	6-10	5-20
Fox Photo	Q	.17	5-30	5-15
General Motors	Q	1.25	6-10	5-15
General Motors cl-E	Q	.10	6-10	5-15
General Motors cl-H	Q	.15	6-10	5-15
Georgia Pacific	Q	.20	6-9	5-16
Golden West Finl	Q	.04	6-10	5-15
Goodyear Tire	Q	.40	6-16	5-16
Haverty Furniture	Q	.14	5-23	5-15
Houston Oil Trust	—	.0085	5-20	5-15
[illegible]	Q	.28	5-30	[illegible]
Louisiana-Pacific	Q	.20	6-2	5-20
Manitowoc Co	Q	.20	6-10	6-1
Morrison-Knudsen	Q	.37	[illegible]	5-12
NCH Corp	Q	.10	6-16	5-30
NCH Corp	Q	[illegible]	6-16	5-30
Olin Industries	Q	.10	6-13	5-30
[illegible]	Q	.20	6-13	5-16
Oshkosh B'Gosh cl-A	Q	.10½	6-2	5-16
Oshkosh B'Gosh cl-B	Q	.09	6-2	5-16
Potlatch Corp	Q	.39	6-2	5-19
Profit Systems	Q	.10	6-2	5-19
[illegible]	Q	.17½	6-27	6-13
Rexnord Inc	Q	.11	6-5	5-16
RTE Corp	Q	.15	7-21	6-30
Servico	Q	.07	6-12	5-20

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

مكتبة الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bayer's Profit Dropped 1% in First Quarter

Reuters

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany — Bayer AG reported Tuesday that world group pretax profit fell 1 percent in the first quarter to 810 Deutsche marks ($370.7 million) from 820 million DM a year earlier.

Volume was 10.58 billion DM, down 12 percent from 12.04 billion a year before.

However, parent company pretax profit rose 6 percent, to 420 million marks in the quarter, from 395 million DM, on volume of 4.74 billion, down 2 percent from 4.85 billion.

The management board chairman, Hermann Strenger, said that Bayer, a chemicals, plastics and pharmaceuticals company, expects only restricted growth in 1986 after three years of strong rises, but said profit and volume should hold at a high level.

He said that business was expected to pick up from the first quarter.

The fall in world group volume was largely due to a 26-percent drop in the conversion value of the dollar from a year earlier, he said.

"We expect worldwide demand for our products to remain good in 1986," Mr. Strenger said. Volume sales on some of Bayer's most important foreign markets had shown "interesting" rises, he said, without elaborating.

"It is perfectly possible that this financial year will develop somewhat atypically" and business will pick up in the second half, he said.

He added that Bayer plans to sell its stake of just under 25 percent in Phoenix AG and expects to complete the sale by summer. He said Bayer did not yet have a buyer.

Bayer's plans were made in agreement with the Phoenix board and are in line with Bayer's divestment of other rubber-processing activities, such as its sale last year of Metzeler Kautschuk GmbH to Pirelli SpA of Italy, he said.

U.K. Clears Purchase Of JMB by Westpac

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's trade and industry minister, Paul Channon, has decided to follow the recommendation of the director general of fair trading and will not refer the proposed acquisition by Westpac Banking Corp. of Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd. to the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission, it was announced Tuesday.

The offer by Westpac, of Australia, amounts to a £17.5-million ($26-million) premium over net worth, which industry sources have placed at £20 million.

BMW to Raise 555 Million DM Via Rights Offer

Reuters

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG said Tuesday that it would raise nominal capital by 150 million Deutsche marks ($69 million) through a one-for-four rights issue priced at 185 DM. The issue would raise an effective 555 million DM and increase nominal capital to 750 million DM.

BMW shares were last quoted at 579 DM on West German exchanges.

BMW said holders of the new nominal 50-DM shares created by the rights issue would be entitled to half the 1986 dividend payment. It gave no details of when subscriptions would open. The company's shareholders will be asked to approve the rights issue at the annual meeting July 3.

BMW also said it would pay an unchanged 12.50-DM dividend on 1985 results. The year 1985 was another successful year for the company, the statement said. It gave no details.

Arianespace in Japanese Pact

Reuters

PARIS — Arianespace, the European space consortium, said Tuesday that it had signed a contract with Japan's Space Communications Corp. for the launching of two "Superbird" satellites in 1988.

COMPANY NOTES

Coleco Industries has agreed to purchase Selchow & Righter, one of the leading U.S. marketers of board games, for $75 million. Selchow & Righter is best known for the marketing of popular games such as Trivial Pursuit, Scrabble and Parcheesi. The agreement is subject to the approval of the boards of both companies.

Control Data Corp. said it had reached a definitive agreement to sell its Ticketron division to Allen & Co. The terms were not disclosed. It said Ticketron had annual revenues of more than $100 million.

Cra Ltd., the Australian mining company, has incurred annual losses of 100 million dollars ($73.5 million) in its lead and zinc production program. The chairman, Sir Roderick Carnegie, said there also have been industrial problems at Cra's Broken Hill mines and in Western Australia.

GTE Telenet of the United States has been awarded a contract from the Swedish Telecommunications Administration to build an electronic mail system in Sweden. The system will also act as a clearinghouse for other types of electronic messages, such as telex, entering Sweden.

Halliburton Co. has announced that salary freezes have been imposed and its work force reduced to cope with depressed market conditions that resulted in an 80-percent drop in first quarter earnings.

Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., a Boston-based insurer, said it had agreed in principle to acquire an 80-percent interest in Stein Roe & Farnham, a Chicago-based investment counseling and mutual fund management company. The terms were not disclosed.

Lonrho PLC, Britain's mining giant, agreed with the Mozambique government to develop a gold mine over 25 years in northern Manica province close to the Zimbabwe border. Lonrho has interests in Zimbabwe, Ghana, South Africa, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi and Swaziland. Officials said the Manica project would mine a reef already worked by Lonrho across the border. No development costs were given.

MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. of Canada said it restored a common stock cash dividend and declared a payout of 25 cents (18 U.S. cents) a share because of its outlook for the rest of 1986 and improved first-quarter results. The company said the dividend is payable June 12, to stockholders of record as of May 16.

Mitsubishi Bank has established an affiliate, Mitsubishi Trust International Limited, in London to provide a range of financial services, notably corporate financing, investment counseling and Eurobond activities. Eurobonds have until now been handled by another subsidiary, the Brussels-based Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corp. (Europe).

National Semiconductor Corp., the U.S. computer giant, will invest a further 50 million Singapore dollars ($23 million) over the next three years to increase production at its Singapore plant. The expenditure will bring total NSC investment in Singapore to 350 million dollars.

Saatchi & Saatchi Co., the British advertising company, said it was holding talks with Ted Bates Worldwide of the United States but declined to confirm that it was planning a merger that would create the biggest advertising company in the world.

CBS to Cut Costs, Jobs; Cites Reduced Revenue

By Peter J. Boyer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. has begun a major cost-reduction drive that will eliminate hundreds of jobs across the network's broadcast operations in the coming months, company officials said.

They said the cuts are a response to changes in the advertising marketplace that reduced network revenues last year.

The cutbacks, to be achieved through layoffs and attrition, are in addition to those made last year and are aimed at all operations within CBS Broadcast Group, which includes news, entertainment, radio, sports and the network's owned-and-operated stations.

"We see a changing environment in the industry," Gene F. Jankowski, president of CBS Broadcast Group, said Monday. "All you have to do is read the newspaper to see what's happening to American industry due to disinflation. Thoughtful organizations are rethinking everything they've been doing for decades."

Mr. Jankowski said falling inflation has stalled the networks' traditional expectation of annual revenue increases, and the annual increases in expenditures that usually accompanied them.

Profits for CBS Broadcast Group dropped last year to $360.6 million, down from the record 1984 level of $408.6 million.

The CBS move is in line with the extreme cost-cutting measures undertaken by American Broadcasting Cos. when that network was merged with Capital Cities Communications Inc. earlier this year.

That, apparently, is what Mr. Jankowski has in mind for CBS. Earlier this year, Mr. Jankowski instructed his senior executives to begin cost-efficiency analyses of the group's divisions.

Those executives have, in turn, asked department heads to draw up lists of job positions and functions from which the eliminations will be made.

Mr. Jankowski said that no numerical goals had been set and that "it would be premature" to speculate which areas of CBS would be hit hardest.

The new round of cutbacks has already begun. In the finance area, for example, nearly 30 jobs have been eliminated, with more to come. Most of the cuts should be implemented by June, according to George F. Schweitzer, a CBS vice president.

Richard J. MacDonald, media analyst for First Boston Corp., said CBS's streamlining efforts were appropriate to the times, especially given the reductions at Capital Cities ABC.

AP

Van Gordon Sauter, president of CBS News.

"Why run fatter than somebody else, if presumably that other person is going to put out a competitive product?" Mr. MacDonald asked.

Van Gordon Sauter, president of CBS News, convened his management staff at a retreat last week to discuss ways to save money in the news division.

One executive, who asked that his name not be used, said "a logical choice" for elimination would be the late-night broadcast, "Nightwatch," a program that costs about $7 million to produce but that generates only $3 million in revenues.

Mr. Sauter noted that the news division eliminated 120 positions last fall, and said that the division was already lean. However, he added that "all areas are being looked at," including personnel.

Other areas likely to face job reductions include the publicity departments, research and the program-practices department.

Total Says Profit, Volume Increased By 9% Last Year

Reuters

PARIS — Cie. Française des Pétroles, known as Total, said Tuesday that consolidated group net profit rose 9 percent in 1985 to 1.43 billion francs ($205.2 million) from 1.31 billion francs in 1984.

Total, one of France's two major oil companies, said consolidated volume was 173.12 billion francs, up 9 percent from 158.78 billion in 1984. Operating profit before depreciation and provisions was 7.92 billion francs, compared with 8.72 billion.

The results include an estimated extraordinary loss of 2 billion francs, against a gain of 1.4 billion the previous year, mainly a result of the effect on stocks of the dollar's fall last year.

A Total spokesman said profits of 1.3 billion francs had been registered in the first half of the year. Falling oil prices and a lower dollar began to have an impact on stocks only in the second half.

In 1986, Total said it would try to compensate for the erosion of profit through the lower dollar and oil prices mainly by increasing its market trading activities.

Farm Banks In U.S. Post Net Loss

Reuters

NEW YORK — The Farm Credit System, the largest U.S. agricultural lender, had a first-quarter net loss of $206 million, compared with a profit of $118 million in the first quarter of 1985, FFCB Funding Corp. said Tuesday.

Funding Corp., which raises money on behalf of the 37-bank system in the public credit markets, said nonaccruing loans continued to rise, totaling $5.936 billion on March 31, compared with $5.323 billion at the end of 1985.

Other high-risk loans, which still accrue interest but are identified as potential problem loans, rose to $5.1 billion as of March 31 from $4 billion at the end of 1985.

Peter Carney, president of Funding Corp., said there was no sign yet that the adverse conditions in the agriculture economy had abated.

"The overall trends in the agricultural economy are expected to continue to have an adverse impact on the Farm Credit System," he said. "There is reason to believe that levels of nonearning assets have not yet peaked."

Farm Credit System officials said Tuesday that to prevent loan losses at some district banks from impairing capital, it had activated a "capital preservation" agreement for two districts under which the districts receive financial aid from healthier banks.

As of March 31, the system gave additional financial assistance to the Omaha, Nebraska, district totaling $55 million and $18.7 million to the Wichita, Kansas, district.

The system said it was "probable" that two or more additional banks would activate capital-preservation agreements, possibly as early as this quarter.

However, the system noted that one bank in the Texas district, the Amarillo bank, which is financially strong, is challenging the system's authority to force it to donate capital to weaker banks.

The right to shift capital to weak institutions from strong ones was part of federal legislation passed in 1985. The system agreed to take certain measures to strengthen itself to become eligible for federal aid, if necessary.

Jane Hamburger, executive vice president of Funding Corp., said it was unclear whether the system would need to ask for federal help this year.

"We are proceeding on the premise that we will not have to ask for aid, but the system and the Treasury are looking ahead at contingency plans," she said.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Citibank Makes Changes In Pacific Operations

By Brenda Erdmann

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Citibank has announced a number of management changes in its Asia-Pacific operations.

The bank has appointed Carlos Palomares to head its individual-banking business in the Philippines and Guam. Previously, he was head of consumer banking for Saudi American Bank, a Citibank affiliate in Saudi Arabia. Mr. Palomares succeeds John Roche, who has been transferred to Paris, where he will supervise Citibank's consumer-banking business in France, including its finance company subsidiary, Famibank, and the recently acquired bank, Soficam.

In New Zealand, Citibank has named Samford L. Maier Jr. to succeed Alan Scott as country corporate officer. Mr. Maier formerly was with the corporate bank in São Paulo.

Mr. Scott, who launched Citicorp in New Zealand six years ago, will move to Melbourne, where he will head a new business unit that will concentrate on developing Citibank's global private-banking business with individuals in Australia and New Zealand.

John Abbott has been named managing director of the Citicorp investment bank in New Zealand, responsible for merchant banking and capital-markets activities. He was country corporate officer for Uruguay.

Citibank also said that John Carpenter had been named to the new post of regional director of technology and information services for Asia/Pacific. He will be based in Hong Kong. Stuart Jones will succeed Mr. Carpenter as head of transactional-banking services in Sydney.

Standard Chartered Bank has named P. Burfoot general manager with responsibility for the Middle East and South Asia. He will take over Aug. 1 from N.H. Green, who is retiring from the London-based bank at the end of July.

Singer & Friedlander has appointed Martin W. Schubert a nonexecutive director. He is chairman of European Interamerican Finance Corp. of New York, partner of Singer & Friedlander Ltd. in a joint venture that arranges the exchange, sale or purchase of Third World debt and export trade finance.

Hertz Europe has appointed Joe Bournat director, management-information systems, for the Europe, Africa, Middle East division of the UAL Inc. unit. He was director of European customer accounting and succeeds Jonathan Chapple, who left the car-rental concern.

Allied Dunbar Assurance has named Hugh Jenkins group investment director and a full-time member of the main board. He will have overall charge of the investment management of Allied Dunbar's funds. Until January 1985, Mr. Jenkins was head of the National Coal Board Pension Fund, one of the largest such funds in Britain. He left this post after 12 years to become a director of Heron International PLC and chief executive of its U.S. operations.

Biogen NV has elected Harold Buirkle and Jeremy R. Knowles to its board of supervisory directors. Mr. Knowles is Amory Houghton professor of chemistry and biochemistry at Harvard University. Mr. Buirkle, 65, was executive vice president of finance and planning at Allied-Signal Corp. He currently is a consultant to Allied-Signal and will become a managing director of a newly formed company, Henley Group, when its shares are distributed as a dividend by Allied-Signal to its shareholders. Biogen develops pharmaceutical products through genetic engineering.

Salomon Names New Unit Head

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Salomon Brothers International in London has recruited a director of Commerzbank AG to head its new West German subsidiary.

The investment bank said that Peter Coym will be joining its ranks on July 1 and that the new unit, to be based in Frankfurt, will be established in the second half of this year.

John Brim, managing director of Salomon Brothers International in London, said, "With the increasing pace of deregulation in German markets, we see the opening of a Frankfurt branch as essential."

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The undersigned announces that as from 13th May 1986 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 52 of the CDRs Champion International Corporation each repr. 10 shares will be payable with Dfls. 2.66 net (div. per record-date 17.3.86; gross $ .13 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $.195 = Dfls. .48 per CDR. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $.195 = Dfls. .48) with Dfls. 2.18 net.

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The undersigned announces that as from 15th May 1986 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 18 of the CDRs Thorn Emi Plc each repr. 50 shares will be payable with Dfls. 9,31 (re interim dividend for the year ended 03.31.86. 5p per share. Tax-credit £1.071 = Dfls. 4,02 per CDR.
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

May 6, 1986

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Issue Price: 100% · Interest: 7¾% p.a., payable annually in arrears on May 6 · Final Maturity: May 6, 1993 · Denomination: U.S. $ 1,000 and U.S. $ 5,000 · Listing: Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Prudential-Bache Securities International

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Banca del Gottardo
Banque Paribas Capital Markets Limited
CIBC Limited
Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S
County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Lyonnais
Dai-Ichi Kangyo International Limited
Kredietbank International Group
Lloyds Merchant Bank Limited
LTCB International Limited
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Morgan Stanley International
Orion Royal Bank Limited
Postipankki
Salomon Brothers International Limited
Shearson Lehman Brothers International
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westpac Banking Corporation
Wood Gundy Inc.
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

035

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg.
		Y								
8⅝	5⅞	YankCo			11	305	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+
9½	7¼	YnkCo pf	1.15	12.8		3	9	9	9	+
		Z								
8⅝	3⅝	Zimer				17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	−

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 46

NEW LOWS 3

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Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT		
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$	236.91
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
-(d) Baerbond	SF	943.56
-(d) Conbar	SF	1479.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$	1318.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1645.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1337.00
-(d) Grobar	SF	1180.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF	1870.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1084.18
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1051.42
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN	198,977.00
BNP INTERFUNDS		
-(w) Interbond Fund	$	155.23*
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.53
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	30.91
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.42
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	15.18
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	11.23
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$	15.68
-(w) Diverbond	SF	86.30
-(w) FIF-America	$	20.97
-(w) FIF-Europe	$	34.05
-(d) FIF-International	$	15.00
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$	28.46
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$	128.29
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$	224.11
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$	1069.53
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$	0.922
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr.	$	11.96
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf.	$	1.480*
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf.	£	146.0*
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd.	$	1.278
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$	0.718
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£	15.86*
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd.	$	2.034
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£	0.236*
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$	1.501
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$	1.009
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	98.80
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$	31.50
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU	1086.02
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1044.72
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF	530.00
-(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	108.00
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	112.27
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	124.68
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	109.01
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen	10,775.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	139.80
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR	$	153.09
-(d) Canasec	SF	645.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF	80.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF	128.25
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$	99.51
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1138.97
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1081.55
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1098.95
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	102716.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF	146.50
-(d) Ussec	SF	817.80
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF	202.00
-(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	196.75
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd.	$	146.08
-(m) Winchester Diversified	$	25.45*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$	10.56
-(m) Winchester Frontier	$	146.47
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	112.25
	$	12.80
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	$	109.31
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$	66.89
-(w) Worldwide Special	$	2370.89
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-+(d) Concentra	DM	39.39
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	85.10
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TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 11.87 Offer	$	12.946*
@(d) Cap.: Bid $ 14.08 Offer	$	14.523
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.5418
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	1.0098
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4257
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0393
-(w) Long Term	$	29.12
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4, 01-623-4680		
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$	17.40
-(w) F&C European	$	25.10
-(w) F&C Oriental	$	44.13
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	63.00
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	101.26
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	25.71
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$	101.36
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	94.40
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	12.73
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	13.37
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	132.25
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	35.64
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	108.53
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	49.45
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	18.36
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	175.64
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	20.47
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	53.11
FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
-(w) Dollar Income	$	7.92
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd.	£	97.30*
-(w) Gold Income	$	8.49
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.73
-(m) Strategic Trading	$	1.47
GEFINOR FUNDS.		
-(w) East Investment Fund	$	692.36
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£	165.84
-(w) State St. American	$	197.56
London: 01-4914230, Geneva: 41-22355530		
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715		
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$	147.00
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	175.38
-(w) GAMerica Inc	$	192.76
-(w) GAM Australia Inc	$	108.83
-(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	141.45
-(w) GAMbit Fund Inc	$	148.28
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$	21.38
-(w) GAM Ermitage Intl. Inc	$	10.18
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF	151.41
-(w) GAM France Inc	Fr	998.74
-(w) GAM Global Fund	$	
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	102.64
-(w) GAM International Inc.	$	197.38
-(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	197.47
-(w) GAM North America Inc.	$	145.27
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc.		120.15* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum.		124.80 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$	201.42
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw.		142.20 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd.		138.20 p
-(w) GAMrint	$	137.82
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$	77.82
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust		198.95*
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	255.69
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	152.94
-(w) GAMtrends Inc.	$	125.40
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc	$	130.00
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	125.98
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe.	$	114.48
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc	SF	106.22
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Yen	10,890
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	108.29
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	121.83
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Fr	1007.76
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.		
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd.	$	16.46
-(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	16.09
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$	10.87
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	5.76
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	28.85
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	21.85
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	23.07
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	19.29
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	15.97
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	$	17.94
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	59.50
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	28.64
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	68.56
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	29.07
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$	16.21
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	12.41
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	28.49
-(d) European Equity Fund	DM	14.97
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	11.86
-(d) Intl. Currency U.S.	$	27.48
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	18.51
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	35.36
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-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y	4561
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y	24,879
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$	12.84
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	119.40
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	156.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	201.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	315.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	130.70
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	163.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos.	$	17.78
NIMARBEN		
-(d) Class A	$	116.86
-(w) Class B - U.S.	$	161.22
-(w) Class C - Japan	$	144.97
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
-(w) Multicurrency	$	16.15
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	12.65
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$	14.63
-(w) Japanese Yen	$	17.76
-(w) Pound Sterling	£	13.08
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	11.69
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL	11.33
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF	10.45
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.15
-(w) European Currency	ECU	11.44
-(w) French Franc	SF	9.86
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP		
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670		
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	33.60
PARISBAS-GROUP		
-(d) Cortexa International	$	117.49
-(d) ECUPAR	ECU	1130.58
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM	1250.84
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF	94.00
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$	1269.43
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y	112,142
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL	1111.80
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$	87.57
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$	16.38
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$	107.41
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$	13.11
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	108.63
PUTNAM		
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.98
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$	17.10
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	104.44
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY		
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$	13.92
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd	$	17.78*
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$	37.61*
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$	13.34
-+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd.	$	30.43
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$	13.83
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)		
-(w) Inc.: Bid $ 8.61* Offer	$	9.18*
-(w) Acc.: Bid $ 8.75 Offer	$	9.32
SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD (46-8-236270)		
-(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid 36.05 Offer		36.32
SKANDIFOND LIMITED (46-8-236270)		
-(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid 36.05 Offer		36.32
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.		
17 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-8040		
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$	28.40
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$	39.88
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
-(d) America-Valor	SF	507.75
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	121.29
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	141.82
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	125.63
-(d) Intervalor	SF	92.25
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	1276.75
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	111.98
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF	110.72
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF	439.25
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	80.50
-(d) Universal Fund	SF	128.54
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	10073.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD		
(d) The Establishment Trust	$	1.53
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$	12.56
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	18.90
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	17.54
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd.	$	13.78
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF	65.90
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	232.70
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh.	SFr	139.00
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr	207.00
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	202.50
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr	217.00
-(d) ITAC Italian sh	SFr	322.50
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SFr	216.00
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	218.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SFr	996.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
-(d) Unirenta	DM	42.50
-(d) Unifonds	DM	34.30
-(d) Unirak	DM	92.90
-(d) UNIZINS	DM	115.40
Other Funds		
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund.	$	33.17
(w) Acticroissance	$	103.40
( ) Actifinance Intl	$	1020.43
(w) Activest Intl	$	13.48
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	275.41
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$	1001.64
(r) Ariane	$	2373.28
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	23.34
(b) Bias Saudi Bond Fund	$	158.35
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	133.28
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	$	38.16
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl.	$	12.84
(w) Citadel Fun.	$	1.82
(w) Cititrust US $ Equities	$	193.56
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	2067.06
(w) Columbia Securities	FL	110.06
(r) COMETE	$	995.38
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs.	$	15.16
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs.	$	45.33
(w) Comber Intl N.V.	$	188.06
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	72,408
(w) D.G.C.	$	128.41
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd.	$	1174.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1085.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	16.96
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$	1512.55
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	12.89
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	46.61
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	47.60
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu	68.26
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	21,078.87
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd.	$	1125.62
(w) Fixed Income Trns.	$	12.54
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	211.40
(w) Forexfund	$	7.55
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	65.52
(d) Fonditalia	$	66.23
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM	44.80
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	14.65
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund	$	101.25
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	189.85
(w) Hestia Funds	$	122.34
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1456.58
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd.	SF	146.87
(r) ILA-IGB (30/03)	$	9.49
(r) ILA-IGS (30/03)	$	10.58
(r) IncAmerica N.V.	$	10.98
(r) Interfund SA	$	32.38
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	714.29
(d) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl.'B'	$	851.08
(d) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl.'C'	$	349.65
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	16.71
(d) Investa DWS	DM	61.56
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.72
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	37.10
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	173.23
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	176.01
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd.	$	12,493.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$	27.76
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	140.42
(w) Korea Growth Trust	KW	11,951.30
	$	13.47
(d) Leicom Fund	$	2002.07
(w) Leverage Cap Hold.	$	240.42
(d) Liquibaer	$	1414.00
(w) Luxfund	$	110.42
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	38.61
(r) Meteore	Y	128,459.00
(w) NAAT	$	12.91
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd.	$	11,782.17
(w) Nippon Fund	$	92.83*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund	$	11.50
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$	7399.24
(w) Novotec Investment Fund	$	727.28
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	219.39
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd.	$	1762.58
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$	[illegible]
(m) Permal Spec. Opp.	$	
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$	1454.21
(r) Pleiades	$	1393.63
(r) Pri-Tech	$	1065.98
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	9345.12
(d) Renta Fund	LF	2832.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF	1149.47
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$	1154.61
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd.	$	2273.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	167.85
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	15.17
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$	1171.64
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$	27.93
(d) Syntax Ltd. "(Class A)"	$	11.52
(w) Target Fund	$	[illegible]
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	90.43
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	134.31
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	188.59
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	147.69
(w) Trans Europe Fund	Fl	61.15
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	171.38
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Class A	$	2548.41
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Class B	$	1699.29
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1085.61
(d) UNICO Fund	DM	79.58
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$	1378.59
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$	1249.18
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm	115.99
(d) US Federal Securities	$	10.90
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	13.82
(w) Witherbood Capital	$	11.78
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	17.47

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ■ - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Floating-Rate Notes

May 6

Dollars

Pounds Sterling

E.C.U.

Deutsche Marks

Canadian Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
New Brunswick 89/94			98.82	99.62

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cnt 97 (Yen)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5⅞	27-08	100.20	100.30

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
"MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE NATIONALE"
(MINISTRY OF NATIONAL ECONOMICS)

Tunisian State envisages to develop Sebkhat EL MELAH of ZARZIS (Gouvernorat of Mednine) and for this purpose, makes a call for bid for the search of a technological, financial and commercial operator for the exploitation of mineral substances of this natural brines deposit (potassium, sodium, magnesium, chlorine, sulfate, bromine...).

The call for bid file can be drawn from the following address:

S.D.I.C.S. — 13, rue Khartoum — Tunis — TUNISIA
Telephone: 892 698 - 891 - 246
Telex: 14 676

against payment of an amount of 200 Tunisian Dinars per file.

The remittance deadline of the offers will be fixed at 30th September 1986.

DEAN WITTER WORLD WIDE INVESTMENT TRUST S.A.

Société Anonyme d'Investissement

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen.
R. C.: Luxembourg Section B Nº 21325.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The shareholders are hereby informed that the Annual General Meeting of April 25th, 1986 has approved the payment of a dividend of U.S.$ 0.10 per share, to shares subscribed and in circulation on April 25th, 1986, payable on or after May 9th, 1986 against presentation of coupon no. 1. The shareholders can cash the dividend at following bank:

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.,
27 avenue Monterey,
LUXEMBOURG.

The Board of Directors.

مطابقة للأصل

هكذا امتد الأصل

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar Bonds Edge Up as U.S. Auction Is Awaited

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Dollar sectors ended a touch firmer Tuesday after quiet trading. Most operators appeared to be unwilling to open fresh positions before the U.S. Treasury's refunding auctions this week, dealers said.

Dealers were expected to watch closely the result of Tuesday night's auction of $9 billion in three-year notes to try to gauge demand at Thursday's 30-year Treasury bond auction.

Meanwhile, activity in the primary market picked up after last week's lull, but demand varied widely for the new bonds, dealers said.

They said that with few concrete proposals emerging from the economic summit meeting in Tokyo over the weekend, retail clients would focus their attention on the Treasury auctions.

"If they [the auctions] go well, we could be in for another decent rally. But if the Japanese decide not to bid to any great extent the market may be in trouble," a dealer at a U.S. securities house said.

Among new-issue activity Tuesday, two floating-rate-note issues were launched to good receptions, while the expected Eurobonds for Standard Oil Co., the British Petroleum PLC unit, also emerged.

Azienda Nazionale Autonoma Delle Strade launched a $110-million floating-rate-note issue paying 1/16 point over the six-month London interbank offered rate. The four-year issue was led by IBJ International and ended on the market over the par issue price, at 100.02.

Also launched was a $100-million primary-capital perpetual floater for New Zealand Development Overseas Investments, guaranteed by the Development Finance Corp. It is callable after five years and was lead-managed by Merrill Lynch Capital Markets. On the market, it was quoted well within the 35-basis-point fees, at 99.95 bid.

In the dollar-straight sector, Standard Oil's issue, which had been expected, emerged as $100 million in bonds paying 8 percent over 10 years and priced at 100⅛.

Christiania Bank also launched a $100-million bond issue paying 8 percent over 10 years. It was priced at 100⅜ and lead-managed by Morgan Stanley International.

Sumitomo Special Metals tapped the equity-warrant sector with an $80-million, five-year, bond issue. The par-priced bond has an indicated coupon of 2⅜ percent and was lead-managed by Daiwa Europe Ltd. As with other recent equity warrants, it was trading well above par on the market at around 108 bid.

In the European currency unit sector, Citicorp issued a 50-million-ECU bond paying 7 percent and priced at par. The 7½-year bond was quoted on the market at a discount of 1⅜.

Also launched during the day were a 17-billion-yen bond issue for Borg-Warner Acceptance Corp., a 150-million Australian dollar bond for IBM Australia and a $50-million convertible bond for SCI Systems Inc.

MOROCCO: *The Struggle Toward Solvency With Baker-Style Reforms*

(Continued from first finance page)

ions on many items. While the cheaper dirham and domestic austerity are holding down Morocco's import bill, the greater availability of foreign products is forcing local industry to become more competitive. Government-owned sugar factories, hotels and fishing interests are also being denationalized.

This year Morocco became the first developing country to receive a World Bank loan for an education plan to raise the basic skills of the work force.

Since 1983, the World Bank has doubled lending from about $250 million to more than $400 million a year, helping finance development projects. These include agricultural projects, new water plants and modernization of the phosphate industry, so that phosphate rock can be converted into the more valuable phosphoric acid.

In one project, near the tourist city of Fez, peasant farmers are being helped to consolidate and improve their land holdings. The object is to develop efficient, medium-size agricultural production units and prevent small farmers from being forced off the land by larger proprietors who might otherwise take over their holdings.

The first fruits of Morocco's economic shift are starting to appear. The deficit on its external payments dropped to $950 million last year from $1.9 billion in 1982 and is expected to be $500 million to $600 million this year. Economic growth has gone up from 2.4 percent to an estimated rate for this year of at least 4 percent. Last September, Morocco secured a new IMF loan and rescheduled its debt to foreign governments.

Luck has played its part, too. The sharp drop in oil prices along with lower interest rates have brought the country $400 million in savings this year. In addition, a four-year drought has ended, and plentiful rains are enabling the country to meet its own grain needs.

In Morocco's disputed Western Sahara region, which contains a quarter of the world's known phosphate reserves, the Moroccan Army has fought rebel forces to a standstill after King Hassan II made a political alliance with Libya last year that ended Colonel Moamer Qadhafi's support for the insurgents. Exploratory peace talks in the decade-long conflict have begun.

But if Morocco's experiment indicates the viability of the Baker proposals, it also suggests that the cure is necessarily slow and precarious.

The biggest immediate threat to the progress Morocco has made comes from the admission of Spain and Portugal to the European Community this year, which imperils Morocco's thriving fruit and vegetable exports to northern Europe.

"We're guaranteed our present outlets until 1990, but after that we face ruination if we don't get new concessions," Mr. Zahidi said, adding that Morocco had requested membership in the community because of this threat. The application has not received any formal response from the community's 12 members.

Western diplomats here are concerned that King Hassan, who will celebrate a quarter century on the throne this year, may take advantage of falling oil prices and other strokes of luck to relax the economic adjustment strategy. A vague pledge by the king last year to spend $1 billion to re-equip the armed forces has also aroused fears that new aid money might be diverted to the Sahara conflict.

A crucial test will come when representatives of Morocco's 200 commercial bank creditors meet late this month or in early June in London to reschedule private debt falling due this year. The country is likely to request the new financing that Mr. Baker promised for countries cooperating with his adjustment plan.

"We certainly want more private money," said Mr. Zahidi, who plans to raise the country's growth rate above 4 percent.

Although Western banks have generally voiced support of the Baker initiative, they are proving slow to come up with their share of the new money promised. Last month, the IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosière, urged private banks to be more generous, telling them that "improved economic performance in debtor countries should be seen as partially depending on new lending and not a precondition for it."

But the bankers remain wary.

"Morocco's improved enormously, but we're still worried about premature relaxation and we are not going to finance a war," said a European banker involved in the debt rescheduling.

VW: *Revenues Drop*

(Continued from first finance page)

on its top-selling models, the Golf, Jetta, and Audi luxury cars.

Mr. Hahn emphasized, however, that VW has no plans to increase output at its U.S. plant in Pennsylvania, which is outfitted to produce only the Golf. Although an increase in U.S. output would theoretically offset the dampening effect of the dollar exchange rate, company officials acknowledge that the Golf has been slow to catch on in the United States, partly out of American buyers' dislike of the car's hatch-back style.

For VW, shipping exports of its more expensive Jetta model to a receptive U.S. market makes more sense than trying to raise Golf production in the face of weak demand, company officials said.

VW hopes to sell more than 300,000 automobiles in the United States this year, up from 290,000 in 1985. Of last year's total, 210,000 were imported and the remainder locally produced.

World sales are expected to top 2.5 million units after 2.4 million in 1985, VW said.

Mr. Hahn said he expects to sign in the near future a final agreement with Spanish officials on the planned takeover of SEAT, the unprofitable Spanish automaker.

Mr. Hahn also indicated that the planned acquisition of a 5-percent stake in Italy's Olivetti SpA — with an option to increase that to 11 percent — was seen as more than simply a financial investment.

He hinted that the venture could lead to close cooperation between the two companies.

Lower Oil Prices to Cost China $2 Billion in 1986

Reuters

BEIJING — The fall in oil prices will cost China an estimated $2 billion in export revenue this year, a government official said Tuesday.

The official told Reuters that the country's oil exports this year would not be much lower than the 30 million tons (about 225 million barrels) shipped in 1985. But customs figures show that oil exports in the first quarter fell to 5.8 million tons from 6.5 million in the same 1985 period.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Surges as Bonn Draws Line

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar turned sharply higher in Europe on Tuesday after West German officials warned at the Tokyo economic summit meeting that the U.S. currency had fallen far enough and that they might intervene to support it.

The advance ran out of steam in later trading in New York, however, and the dollar closed firmer but well off its day's highs in volatile trading there. Dealers said the pullback reflected the market's conviction that the United States and some European countries want a further drop in the dollar.

"Nothing is changed in terms of bearish dollar sentiment," said Earl Johnson, chief currency trader for Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago.

In New York, the dollar closed at 165.80 yen, up slightly from 165.35 there on Monday, but well under the day's high of 168.10. It also rose to 2.1993 Deutsche marks from 2.1903 on Monday; to 1.8395 Swiss francs from 1.8315, and to 7.0080 French francs from 6.9750.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar surged 4 pfennigs, to 2.2208 DM at the afternoon fixing in Frankfurt, after the West German finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, warned in Tokyo that Bonn might join the Bank of Japan in supporting the dollar.

Mr. Stoltenberg told reporters that Bonn believed currency rates were now at the right level and had agreed with its summit partners that there should be no coordinated moves between them to control the money markets.

But, he added, West Germany "has no interest in seeing the dollar fall further" and would not rule out intervention with Japan to try to prop it up.

Frankfurt dealers said the remarks had put a halt to the dollar's 15-month fall for the time being.

"I would say the dollar cannot go below 2.20 marks again after these remarks, otherwise the Bundesbank will intervene," a dealer for a major U.S. bank said.

In other financial centers, the dollar opened sharply higher on the reports from Tokyo, but later lost some ground as traders sought to assess the likely impact of the summit meeting.

The dollar rose above the 7-franc level at the afternoon fixing in Paris, to 7.0880, and gained nearly 24 lire in Milan, to be fixed at 1,523.50. It closed in Zurich at 1.8455 Swiss francs, up from 1.8243 there on Monday.

The dollar closed later in London at 2.2088 DM, up from 2.1960 at the opening, and at 166.35 yen, up from 165.80 at the opening but off the day's indicated high of 168.15. London currency markets were closed Monday for a holiday.

The British pound, meanwhile, continued on the sidelines, closing in London at $1.5340 after opening at $1.5395.

(Reuters, IHT)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Tue.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	2.2088	2.2108
Pound sterling	1.5340	1.5245
Japanese yen	166.35	169.25
Swiss franc	1.8455	1.8655
French franc	7.0480	7.0250

Source: Reuters

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada

Macmillan Bloedel

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	633.2	528.6
Oper Net	21.20	(a)13.7
Oper Share	0.48	—

a: loss.

United States

Armstrong Rubber

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	183.8	187.8
Net Income	1.16	2.53
Per Share	0.11	0.21
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	367.9	357.6
Net Income	3.94	9.95
Per Share	0.37	0.97

1986 six-month results restated.

Chicago Milwaukee

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	8.3	—
Oper Net	1.99	(a)0.36
Oper Share	0.81	—

a: loss. 1986 net excludes gain of $1.7 million.

Geico

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	336.2	278.4
Oper Net	25.3	19.6
Oper Share	1.43	1.04

Nets exclude gains of $15.6 million vs $11.6 million.

Southland

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,070.	2,010.
Net Income	(a)188.5	1.01
Per Share	—	0.02

a: loss.

Univar

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	233.9	230.2
Net Income	3.23	2.82
Per Share	0.57	0.51
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	964.6	952.0
Net Income	10.7	15.8
Per Share	1.98	2.85

West Germany

AEG

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	10,840.	11,010.
Profits	nil	397.8

Bayer

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	10,590.	12,040.
Pretax Net	818.0	820.0

Hoesch

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	7,480.	7,250.
Profits	395.0	94.0

Volkswagenwerke

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	52,500.	45,670.
Profits	595.6	228.0

STARS: *Management Tool*

(Continued from first finance page)

because it is everywhere and people may be using it without telling you," says a Paris-based headhunter.

Some headhunters say they were disappointed with astrology and no longer use it.

"Astrology doesn't help to select executives," says Thierry de Brem, an executive recruiter with Orcade in Paris. "I stopped using it 10 years ago."

For most executives astrology may be too far out. But there is growing executive interest in the power of intuition.

"Society's current addiction to psychic advice is hardly what executives mean when they secretly admit to following hunches," writes Roy Rowan, author of The Intuitive Manager (Little, Brown, 1986.) "To the businessman or woman, words like 'precognitive' and 'psychic' smack of the occult. But suggest to this same sophisticated leader that he or she might indeed possess certain intuitive powers that could be of real assistance in generating ideas, choosing alternative courses of action and picking people and you'll elicit a rapt response."

Tuesday's OTC Prices

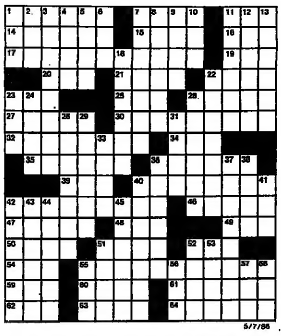
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
X									
4⅞	1½	Xebec			928	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12	5¾	Xicor			467	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
20¾	11⅛	Xidex			7995	21½	20	21	+1⅛
Y									
37¾	16¾	YlowF s	.54	1.5	425x	35½	34⅞	35⅝	+ ¼
20	10¾	Ziegler	.48e	2.5	12	19¼	19	19	
56	34	ZionUt	1.36	2.4	10	56¼	56	56¼	+ ⅝
5¾	1⅞	Zitel			42	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
7½	3¾	Zivad			105	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	
23½	9½	Zondvn		.4	356	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ½

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

038



ACROSS

1 Droopy-eared canine
7 Jagger
11 Caboose, e.g.
14 "Softly, As —— You," 1960 pop song
15 Bruins' campus
16 Something to assay
17 Jukebox's predecessor
19 Actress Ullmann
20 Knockout number
21 "You Light —— Life," 1977 pop song
22 It turns litmus blue
23 Souvenir of Hilo
25 Four-in-hand
26 Consumer advocate
27 Parallel to
30 Beatles song: 1967
32 Unstinting
34 The whole shebang
35 Declare with assurance
36 Nosy folks
39 A Turner
40 Wrenches
42 "Malaeska . . ." was the first one
46 Melee
47 Humdingers
48 Here, in Haiti
49 Detroit labor letters
50 Part of R.E.O.
51 Daze
52 Counterpart of Pac.
54 100 cts.
55 Montana, for one
59 Hail, to Caesar
60 Perry's creator
61 Groom-to-be
62 *Pasha of the past*
63 He played Davy and Daniel
64 With acidity

DOWN

1 Place for coal
2 —— Baba
3 Distinct parts
4 Behalf
5 Uniform
6 —— Aviv
7 Tot's "bakery" products
8 Tong wielders of yore
9 Satiate
10 Neighbor of Neb.
11 Piña —— (cocktail)
12 Having surfaced
13 April 18 rider
18 Yield
22 Umpire's call
23 Fall behind
24 Where Zeno held sway
26 Stockings
28 Birds or settlers
29 Putting places
31 The Darlings' dog
33 Church calendar
36 Immobilizing device
37 Peevish
38 Spanish Mile.
40 Makes fast
41 Sty mama
42 Gadget
43 Smitten
44 Band offering
45 Heart, lungs, etc.
51 Positive
52 Solo for Scotto
53 Slope sight
55 Which was to be done: Abbr.
56 Small lizard
57 Half of D
58 Crucial

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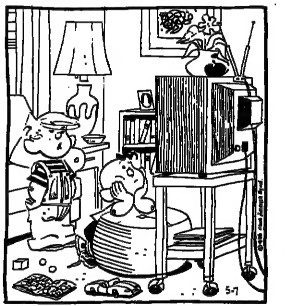
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'D LIKE MOVIES A LOT BETTER IF THE BAD GUYS GOT THE GIRL."

JUMBLE®

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEFOB
☐☐☐○○

VURCE
☐☐○☐○

YARAFF
☐○☐☐○☐

MANNEP
☐☐☐○○○

WHAT DO YOU GET WHEN YOU USE SOAP AND WATER ON THE STOVE?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ○○○○ ON THE ○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: ARDOR USURP UNLIKE VALUED
Answer: On a wet day, this is where they held a huddle—IN A PUDDLE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	17	63	14	57	o
Amsterdam	14	57	6	43	r
Athens	21	70	16	61	o
Barcelona	19	66	13	55	o
Belgrade	22	72	13	55	fr
Berlin	24	75	13	55	cl
Brussels	17	63	10	50	o
Bucharest	21	70	3	37	fr
Budapest	23	73	10	50	fr
Copenhagen	17	63	9	48	cl
Costa Del Sol	21	70	13	55	cl
Dublin	9	48	7	45	r
Edinburgh	13	55	6	43	cl
Florence	23	73	12	54	o
Frankfurt	21	70	13	55	r
Geneva	20	68	9	48	cl
Helsinki	22	72	10	50	fr
Istanbul	17	63	8	46	fr
Las Palmas	22	72	18	64	fr
Lisbon	16	61	10	50	cl
London	15	59	6	43	cl
Madrid	15	59	9	48	o
Milan	20	68	12	54	cl
Moscow	12	54	1	34	cl
Munich	23	73	9	48	fr
Nice	17	63	12	54	o
Oslo	13	55	8	46	r
Paris	19	66	10	50	cl
Prague	25	77	11	52	fr
Reykjavik	6	43	0	32	cl
Rome	19	66	14	57	cl
Stockholm	21	70	6	43	fr
Strasbourg	20	68	13	55	o
Venice	21	70	13	55	cl
Vienna	23	73	12	54	fr
Warsaw	21	70	7	45	fr
Zurich	20	68	8	46	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	18	64	-2	28	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	24	75	6	43	cl
Jerusalem	23	73	9	48	cl
Tel Aviv	28	82	12	54	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	17	63	13	55	fr
Sydney	18	64	13	55	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	26	79	st
Beijing	29	84	13	55	o
Hong Kong	26	79	24	75	r
Manila	35	95	24	75	st
New Delhi	42	108	21	70	fr
Seoul	25	77	13	55	fr
Shanghai	25	77	12	54	fr
Singapore	30	86	26	79	o
Taipei	25	77	22	72	o
Tokyo	19	66	14	57	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	25	77	9	48	fr
Cairo	29	84	17	63	cl
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	20	68	13	55	cl
Harare	24	75	13	55	r
Lagos	30	86	27	81	o
Nairobi	25	77	14	57	cl
Tunis	25	77	11	52	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	25	77	10	50	fr
Caracas	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	24	75	16	61	cl
Mexico City	25	77	8	46	pc
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	20	68	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	11	52	2	36	pc
Atlanta	28	82	16	61	fr
Boston	18	64	13	55	pc
Chicago	27	81	15	59	fr
Denver	23	73	1	34	pc
Detroit	28	82	16	61	pc
Honolulu	29	84	21	70	pc
Houston	30	86	21	70	pc
Los Angeles	21	70	15	59	pc
Miami	29	84	21	70	pc
Minneapolis	19	66	10	50	pc
Montreal	11	52	-3	27	cl
Nassau	29	84	21	70	fr
New York	28	82	16	61	pc
San Francisco	14	57	10	50	r
Seattle	15	59	6	43	cl
Toronto	18	64	-1	30	cl
Washington	33	91	18	64	fr

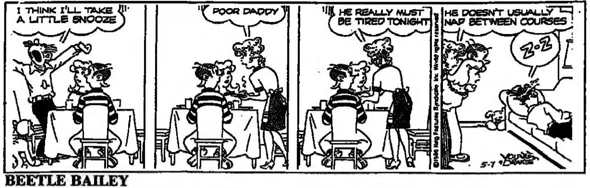
cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. **FRANKFURT:** Showers. Temp. 18—11 (64—52). **LONDON:** Showers. Temp. 16—6 (61—43). **MADRID:** Fair. Temp. 17—7 (63—45). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 26—16 (79—61). **PARIS:** Showers. Temp. 20—9 (68—48). **ROME:** Fair. Temp. 22—13 (72—55). **TEL AVIV:** Na. **ZURICH:** Showers. Temp. 19—9 (66—48). **BANGKOK:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 34—25 (93—77). **HONG KONG:** Cloudy. Temp. 27—23 (81—73). **MANILA:** Fair. Temp. 35—25 (95—77). **SEOUL:** Fair. Temp. 25—13 (77—55). **SINGAPORE:** Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—25 (88—77). **TOKYO:** Rain. Temp. 19—14 (66—57).

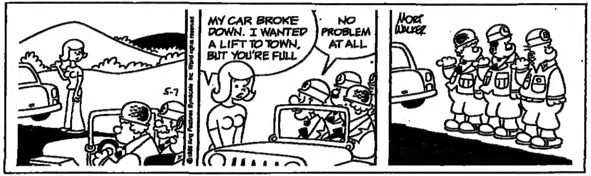
PEANUTS

I THINK YOU EXPECT TOO MUCH OF YOUR PLAYERS, CHARLIE BROWN..
AFTER ALL, WE'RE NOT PROFESSIONALS! WE'RE ONLY....
ONLY WHAT?
WHAT'S BELOW AMATEUR?
SCHULZ
5-7

BLONDIE


I THINK I'LL TAKE A LITTLE SNOOZE
POOR DADDY
HE REALLY MUST BE TIRED TONIGHT
HE DOESN'T USUALLY NAP BETWEEN COURSES
Z-Z
YOUNG DRAKE
5-7

BEETLE BAILEY


MY CAR BROKE DOWN. I WANTED A LIFT TO TOWN, BUT YOU'RE FULL
NO PROBLEM AT ALL
MORT WALKER
5-7

ANDY CAPP

SAVE YOUR BREATH, SON. IN THIS LEAGUE, REFEREES SHUT THEIR EYES TO A LOT—
© 1986 Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd. Dist. by News America Syndicate
UNLESS, OF COURSE, THE INJURED PARTY HAPPENS TO BE A RELATIVE
REF—!!
THANKS, UNCLE
5-7

WIZARD of ID

GIMME A TRIPLE SHOT OF BOURBON
...OH, AND ONE OF THOSE LOW ALCOHOL WINE COOLERS
SOMEONE JOINING YOU?
NO, BUT ONLY A SOT WOULD DRINK A TRIPLE WITHOUT A CHASER
5-7

REX MORGAN

NOW, REMEMBER —YOU PROMISED TO EAT YOUR DINNER OR I WOULDN'T HAVE BOUGHT US THE ICE CREAM CONE!
I'LL EAT MY DINNER!
MEANWHILE
THAT LOOKS REAL NICE ON YOU, BETSY! DO YOU LIKE IT?
YES— VERY MUCH!
5-7

GARFIELD

BOOKS

A COUNTRY YEAR: Living the Questions

By Sue Hubbell 221 pages. $17.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Ivan Doig

"I WONDER if I am becoming feral," Sue Hubbell speculates equably amid her pages of coyotes, opposums, chiggers, snakes and other creatures in her adopted rural life. "Wild things and wild places pull me more strongly than they did a few years ago, and domesticity, dusting and cookery interest me not at all."

From remarks now and then in this extremely likable book, she is 50ish, smallish, a former librarian, the survivor of a discombolutating divorce ("I was out to lunch for three years") and owns or is owned by 18 million honeybees in the Ozarks. By the evidence of every sentence, this pensive beekeeper is a beautifully blossoming writer. How about: "When I drove up in front of the barn the night was full of eyes. Eyes floating in the night, almond-shaped eyes everywhere, looking toward me, golden, gleaming eyes, eyes reflected in the headlights with no other body parts visible. Eyes surrounding me. Eyes. I turned off the headlights and quietly got out of the pickup. I was in the middle of a herd of deer."

The questions of choosing to live in close daily touch with nature involve human deportment more than the other creatures'. (The subtitle, "Living the Questions," is a quote from the poet Rainer Maria Rilke; in an unusual move just before publication, the scheduled title, "Living the Questions: A Country Year," became vice versa.)

Hubbell's bees, pleasantly omnipresent in her census of the creekside hill where she lives, behave in ways still majestically inexplicable to her after a dozen years of attentive beekeeping. Most of the other creatures that inhabit her 41 brief essays do too. The inch-long frogs, for instance, decide one night, and only one night, to march up Hubbell's windows by the thousands, "waiting in patient ranks to move up to the lighted surface of the glass."

Even when her topics or ways of going about things are nowhere near my own, she wins me to them with her felicity and calm conviction. Some of the best prose of our generation has come from Edward Hoagland, Peter Matthiessen, and John McPhee, brilliant journeyers writing of far places. Now it is our equal go fortune to be gaining an order of observ home-based writers — among them A Zwinger in Colorado, Kim Williams in Mo tana, Jack Nisbet in the state of Washingto Gretel Ehrlich in Wyoming — who rep keenly on living in nature's neighborhoo With this first book, Sue Hubbell joins them

The writer she most reminds me of is Al Leopold in his great 1949 book, "A Sa County Almanac." That classic was by a h man who suggested "thinking like a mou tain." Hubbell, too, has the ability to step o from the humanly habitual — "There has a ways been a part of me that stood asi watching, commenting" — yet keep her eq librium.

Ivan Doig grew up on ranches in Montana area and way of life he has written about in "T House of Sky" and "English Creek." He wr this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstor throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessar consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week
1	A PERFECT SPY, by John le Carré	3
2	THE BOURNE SUPREMACY, by Robert Ludlum	1
3	I'LL TAKE MANHATTAN, by Judith Krantz	2
4	BREAK IN, by Dick Francis	4
5	THE MAMMOTH HUNTERS, by Jean M. Auel	[illegible]
6	LAKE WOBEGON DAYS, by Garrison Keillor	5
7	LIE DOWN WITH LIONS, by Ken Follett	7
8	HOME FRONT, by Patti Davis with Maureen Strange Foster	8
9	SEASONS OF THE HEART, by Cynthia Freeman	9
10	JOANNA'S HUSBAND AND DAVID'S WIFE, by Elizabeth Forsythe Hailey	12
11	THE SONGS OF DISTANT EARTH, by Arthur C. Clarke	
12	HIGH JINX, by William F. Buckley, Jr.	11
13	THE HANDMAID'S TALE, by Margaret Atwood	10
14	NERILKA'S STORY, by Anne McCaffrey	13
15	THE WHITE HOUSE MESS, by Christopher Buckley	

NONFICTION

This Week		Last Week
1	YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE, by Dr. Seuss	1
2	BUS 9 TO PARADISE, by Leo Buscaglia	2
3	NECESSARY LOSSES, by Judith Viorst	16
4	WHEN ALL YOU'VE EVER WANTED ISN'T ENOUGH, by Harold S. Kushner	5
5	THE GREAT GETTY, by Robert Lenzner	4
6	THE MAN WHO MISTOOK HIS WIFE FOR A HAT, by Oliver Sacks	3
7	BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE, by Alec Guinness	6
8	YEAGER: An Autobiography, by Chuck Yeager and Leo Janos	10
9	IACOCCA: An Autobiography by Lee Iacocca with William Novak	7
10	ADRIFT, by Steven Callahan	8
11	BESS W. TRUMAN, by Margaret Truman	
12	ARCTIC DREAMS, by Barry Lopez	11
13	A PASSION FOR EXCELLENCE, by Tom Peters and Nancy Austin	15
14	WISEGUY, by Nicholas Pileggi	9
15	LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein	13

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

This Week		Last Week
1	FIT FOR LIFE, by Harvey Diamond and Marilyn Diamond	1
2	CALLANETICS, by Callan Pinckney with Sallie Batson	2
3	WOMEN WHO LOVE TOO MUCH, by Robin Norwood	3
4	THE RICE DIET REPORT, by Judy Moscovitz	4
5	THE BE (HAPPY) ATTITUDES, by Robert Schuller	5

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	P	S		P	A	P	A	L			S	T	U
C	O	O	P		A	T	O	N	E		L	O	I	S
H	O	W	E		H	O	U	S	E	H	O	L	D	S
S	P	E	C	K			R	E	W	A	R	D	E	R
		R	I	O	T	S		R	A	G	I			
E	C	H	E	L	O	N	S		Y	A	C	H	T	
L	O	O		A	L	O	N	E		R	A	O	U	L
S	A	U	R		D	R	O	S	S		E	L	L	E
A	S	S	E	T		T	O	T	A	L		D	L	I
	T	E	P	I	D		D	E	F	E	N	S	E	S
			A	G	R	A		R	E	N	E	W		
S	T	O	N	E	A	G	E			A	B	A	T	E
W	A	T	E	R	P	O	W	E	R		U	T	E	S
A	X	I	L		E	N	E	M	Y		L	E	S	S
B	I	S			D	Y	N	E	S		A	R	T	E

5/7/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ARTIFICIAL overcalls showing two suits are somewhat safer than natural one-suited overcalls. There is likely to be safety in one of the suits, and, if not, the opponents may not be able to find a way to double.

But such bids are not risk-free, especially if the vulnerability is unfavorable. Over one heart, South tried an unusual two no-trump, and West with a singleton in his partner's suit, had every reason to defend. He doubled, and then doubled the retreat to three diamonds. West led his singleton heart to dummy's nine, and his partner's queen forced the ace.

South led a diamond honor, and East won with the king and shifted to her singleton club. West scored his ace-queen and gave his partner a ruff. East cashed her winning heart and continued the suit. This promoted the diamond nine, for West could simply discard if South ruffed with an honor.

This gave East-West 800 points and a top score. North could and should have bid three clubs when two no-trump was doubled, and South would have done a trick better if he had been inspired to le a low trump instead of an h or at the second trick.

NORTH
♠ A 6 5 2
♡ J 10 9 4
◇ 8 4
♣ 9 6 5

WEST
♠ Q J 10 9 3
♡ 8
◇ A 9 3
♣ A Q 8 4

EAST (D
♠ K 8 7 4
♡ K Q 7 5
◇ K 6
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A 6
◇ Q J 10 7 5 2
♣ K 10 7 3 2

North and South were vulnerab
The bidding:

East	South	West	Nor
1 ♡	2 N.T.	Dbl.	Pa
Pass	3 ◇	Dbl.	Pa
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart eight.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse May 6

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	565.50	561.50
ACF Holding	283	280
Aegon	107.20	104.90
Akzo	161.90	160.60
Ahold	79.50	76.20
Amev	79.90	78.90
A'Dam Rubber	12	11.90
Amro Bank	99.50	99.30
BVG	233	231.50
Buehrmann T	157.50	159
Caland Hldg	17.80	17.70
Elsevier-NDU	190	186
Fokker	89	89
Gist Brocades	271	266.50
Heineken	157.50	157.50
Hoogovens	107.40	106
KLM	48.50	51
Naarden	50	N.Q.
Nat Neder	82.20	88.70
Nedlloyd	168	166.50
NMB	193	190
Oce Vander G	454	452
Pakhoed	61.50	60.30
Philips	61	60.30
Robeco	92	91.70
Rodamco	138.40	138.30
Rolinco	83.70	83.40
Rorento	50.40	50.40
Royal Dutch	190.70	188.90
Unilever	430.50	426
Van Ommeren	32.90	32.90
VMF Stork	290	285
VNU	291	289

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 267.60
Previous : 264.60

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3580	3510
Bekaert	13100	12500
Cockerill	155	151
Cobepa	4560	4540
EBES	4800	4940
GB-Inno-BM	7220	7350
GBL	3470	3290
Gevaert	6260	6260
Hoboken	7400	7420
Intercom	3915	3890
Kredietbank	15200	15175
Petrofina	7670	7530
Soc Generale	3080	3080
Sofina	10450	10125
Solvay	8430	8290
Traction Elec	5490	5600
UCB	7050	7000
Unerg	2880	2850
Vieille Montagne	5600	5710

Current Stock Index : 3637.39
Previous : 3605.69

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	360	356.50
Allianz Vers	2400	2402
Altana	439	419
BASF	304.50	303.50
Bayer	308	304
Bay. Hypo bank	659	648
Bay Vereinsbank	579	581
BBC	317	316
BHF-Bank	544	539
BMW	579	564
Commerzbank	344	336
Conti Gummi	237.70	243.70
Daimler-Benz	1445	1429
Degussa	490	490
Deutsche Babcock	213	214
Deutsche Bank	852	832
Dresdner Bank	459	450.50
GHH	248.50	245
Harpener	497	492
Hochtief	945	925
Hoechst	299.90	295.50
Hoesch	188	187.20
Horten	208	186
Hussel	503	503
IWKA	304.50	305
Kali + Salz	276	278
Karstadt	348	339
Kaufhof	465.50	461
Kloeckner H-D	274	260
Kloeckner Werke	97.50	96
Krupp Stahl	185	185
Linde	729	745
Lufthansa	254	249
MAN	206.50	207.50
Mannesmann	229.50	225.50
Muench Rueck	3350	3450
Nixdorf	625	620
PKI	621	627.50
Porsche	1115	1100
Preussag	218	217
PWA	230	227.50
RWE	255.20	253
Rheinmetall	431	438
Schering	541	545
SEL	363	344
Siemens	640	640
Thyssen	170.70	164.50
Veba	328	323
Volkswagenwerk	625.50	614.50
Wella	825	825

Commerzbank Index : 2121.30
Previous : 2107.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.90	19.90
Cheung Kong	21.90	21.70
China Light	16.90	16.70
Green Island	7.85	7.80
Hang Seng Bank	39.75	39.25
Henderson	2.125	2.125
China Gas	14.80	14.70
HK Electric	9.20	9.15
HK Realty A	11.10	11.10
HK Hotels	37.25	37.25
HK Land	6.50	6.50
HK Shang Bank	7.10	7.05
HK Telephone	11.40	11.30
HK Yaumatei	3.40	3.325
HK Wharf	7.40	7.35
Hutch Whampoa	30.75	30.50
Hysan	8.70	8.69
Jardine	13.40	13.50
Jardine Sec	13.80	13.80
Kowloon Motor	12	11.70
Miramar Hotel	3.725	3.68
New World	6.50	6.40
SHK Props	12.70	12.60
Stelux	1.59	1.59
Swire Pacific A	13.70	13.40
Tai Cheung	1.98	1.96
Wing On Co	1.50	1.47
Winsor	8.20	8.40
World Int'l	2.50	2.475

Hang Seng Index : 1858.14
Previous : 1842.44

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev
AECI	1100	1100
Anglo American	4200	4200
Anglo Am Gold	23050	23000
Barlows	1555	1545
Blyvoor	1675	1690
Buffels	6960	6700
De Beers	2405	2350
Driefontein	5350	5300
Freegold	3600	3575
GFSA	3625	3500
Harmony	3175	3125
Hiveld Steel	700	700
Kloof	2350	2325
Nedbank	615	630
Rusplat	3150	3135
SA Brews	960	950
St Helena	4050	4050
Sasol	460	470
Welkom	2275	2300

Composite Stock Index : 1307.30
Previous : 1304.20

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$12¾	$12½
Allied-Lyons	303	305
Anglo Am Gold	570	569
Ass Brit Foods	332	334
Asda-MFI Gp	154	154
Barclays	569	564
Bass	780	785
B.A.T.	391	393
Beecham	393	395
BICC	338	343
BL	42	42
Blue Circle	708	700
BOC Group	344	345
Boots	267	272
Bowater Indus	330	326
BP	556	558
Brit Telecom	238	236
Brit Aerospace	548	553
Britoil	176	175
BTR	475	478
Burmah	372	374
Cable Wireless	655	678
Cadbury Schw	177	180
Charter Cons	245	250
Commercial U	329	333
Cons Gold	462	467
Courtaulds	270	274
Dalgety	291	296
De Beers	730	705
Distillers	678	673
Driefontein	$16¼	$15⅞
Fisons	573	580
Free St Ged	$10¼	$10¼
GEC	204	206
Gen Accident	892	899
GKN	338	340
Glaxo	945	970
Grand Met	416	420
GRE	929	939
Guinness	313	315
GUS	13	13
Hanson	179	179
Hawker	595	599
ICI	941	944
Imperial Group	357	353
Jaguar	496	493
Land Securities	321	321
Legal General	757	759
Lloyds Bank	432	434
Lonrho	242	241
Lucas	610	613
Marks and Sp	211	212
Metal Box	750	740
Midland Bank	594	594
Nat West Bank	905	900
P and O	568	571
Pilkington	440	451
Plessey	226	224
Prudential	854	849
Racal Elect	226	224
Randfontein	$73½	$72
Rank	544	549
Reed Intl	877	877
Reuters	453	458
Royal Dutch £	49¾	49 37/64
RTZ	659	669
Saatchi	755	775
Sainsbury	386	388
Sears Holdings	127½	126
Shell	741	745
STC	148	158
Std Chartered	824	822
Storehouse	303	311
Sun Alliance	762	769
Tate and Lyle	571	595
Tesco	375	375
Thorn EMI	494	504
T.I. Group	579	569
Trafalgar Hse	382	387
THF	168	172
Ultramar	181	185
Unilever £	16 13/64	16 19/64
United Biscuits	247	239
Vickers	425	485
Woolworth	835	845

F.T. 30 Index : 1368.50
Previous : 1362.90
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1686.20
Previous : 1682.80

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	30550	30000
Cigahotels	7100	7160
CIR	13100	12880
Cred Ital	3889	3831
Eridania	19449	19010
Farmitalia	41200	40200
Fiat	13905	12999
Generali	143000	142600
IFI	29910	28490
Italcementi	69000	67960
Italgas	3449	3449
Italmobiliari	135450	128500
Mediobanca	285500	284200
Montedison	4519	4522
NBA	4283	4310
Olivetti	18240	18080
Pirelli	6190	6010
RAS	61710	62000
Rinascente	1339	1300
SIP	4065	4090
SME	2849	2801
Snia	7445	7440
Standa	20000	20130
Stet	6388	6375

MIB Current Index : 1765
Previous : 1758

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	839	825
Alsthom Atl.	580	524
Av Dassault	1841	1835
Bancaire	1225	1215
BIC	664	644
Bongrain	2120	2050
Bouygues	1188	1178
BSN-GD	3938	3820
Carrefour	3490	3645
Chargeurs	1547	1523
Club Med	565	551
Darty	3000	2979
Dumez	1451	1409
Elf-Aquitaine	359	360
Europe 1	1480	1448
Gen Eaux	1636	1590
Hachette	3140	3000
Lafarge Cop	1525	1490
Legrand	4050	3999
Lesieur	1250	1240
l'Oreal	3681	3472
Martell	1905	1880
Matra	2550	2430
Merlin	2610	2430
Michelin	3290	3200
Moet Hennessy	2530	2450
Moulinex	94	90
Occidentale	966	960
Pernod Ric	1229	1205
Perrier	730	704
Peugeot	1175	1075
Printemps	731	717
Radiotechn	855	820
Redoute	1865	1840
Roussel Uclaf	1685	1700
Sanofi	810	797
Skis Rossignol	1389	1391
Telemecan	3428	3460
Thomson CSP	1340	1297
Total	390	389

CAC Index : 401.30
Previous : 393.90

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.42	2.40
Cold Storage	2.45	2.45
DBS	4.80	4.76
Fraser Neave	5.65	N.Q.
Haw Par	1.88	1.85
Hume	1.70	1.65
Inchcape	1.86	1.86
Lum Chang	0.77	0.785
Malayan Banking	3.30	3.28
OCBC	6.05	2.42
OUB	2.78	N.Q.
OUE	1.64	1.70
Shangri-la	1.88	1.88
Sime Darby	1.11	1.15
S'pore Airlines	N.A.	6.25
S'pore Land	N.A.	2.18
S'pore Press	6	5.95
S Steamship	0.70	0.70
St Trading	1.94	1.94
UOB	3.84	3.82
United Overseas	0.84	0.82

Straits Times Ind Index : 578.37
Previous : 573.67

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	202	198
Alfa Laval	369	367
Asea	490	475
Astra	570	570
Atlas Copco	220	225
Beijer	165	160
Boliden	180	180
Electrolux	287	282
Ericsson	275	273
Esselte	510	505
Fermenta	164	158
Handelsbanken	334	325
Pharmacia	275	218
Saab-Scania	840	835
Sandvik	850	850
Skanska	142	138
SKF	315	310
SwedishMatch	322	325
Volvo	383	384

Affaersvaerlden Index : 609.10
Previous : 597.65

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.62	3.62
ANZ	4.16	4.12
BHP	7.56	7.62
Boral	4.95	4.98
Bougainville	2.58	2.82
Coles Myer	6.10	6.06
Comalco	2.30	2.23
CRA	6.38	6.48
CSR	3.24	3.25
Dunlop	3.98	3.90
Elders Ixl	4.45	4.40
ICI Australia	2.45	2.62
Magellan	1	1.85
MIM	2.30	2.23
Nat Aust Bank	6.26	6.28
News Corp	24.50	22
N Broken Hill	1.95	2.02
Poseidon	2.62	2.65
Qld Coal Trust	1.40	1.41
Santos	3.80	3.78
Thomas Nation	3.85	3.80
Western Mining	3.28	3.30
Westpac Banking	5.96	5.96
Woodside	0.95	0.96

All Ordinaries Index : 1238.30
Previous : 1231.40

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	398	397
Asahi Chemical	826	835
Asahi Glass	1210	1240
Bank of Tokyo	785	775
Bridgestone	620	630
Canon	1110	1150
Casio	1650	1730
C.Itoh	458	455
Dai Nippon Print	1890	1880
Daiwa House	1490	1440
Daiwa Securities	1370	1330
Fanuc	7240	7340
Fuji Bank	1500	1490
Fuji Photo	2290	2380
Fujitsu	1030	1040
Hitachi	904	931
Hitachi Cable	887	895
Honda	1190	1210
Japan Air Lines	9390	9390
Kajima	786	742
Kansai Power	2410	2400
Kawasaki Steel	155	155
Kirin Brewery	1200	1210
Komatsu	473	478
Kubota	343	344
Kyocera	4560	4600
Matsu Elec Inds	1530	1600
Matsu Elec Works	1390	1330
Mitsubishi Bank	1430	1440
Mitsubishi Chem	671	670
Mitsubishi Elec	352	362
Mitsubishi Heavy	390	389
Mitsubishi Corp	714	725
Mitsui and Co	446	442
Mitsukoshi	931	890
Mitsumi	1140	1180
NEC	1490	1560
NGK Insulators	1060	1070
Nikko Sec	950	947
Nippon Kogaku	1140	1170
Nippon Oil	1190	1190
Nippon Steel	167	165
Nippon Yusen	395	378
Nissan	552	571
Nomura Sec	1910	1880
Olympus	1190	1260
Pioneer	2300	2330
Ricoh	950	970
Sharp	978	995
Shimazu	1040	1080
Shinetsu Chemical	1260	1270
Sony	3770	3830
Sumitomo Bank	1840	1800
Sumitomo Chem	320	315
Sumitomo Marine	839	835
Sumitomo Metal	142	141
Taisei Corp	380	480
Taisho Marine	690	694
Takeda Chem	1480	1460
TDK	4190	4310
Teijin	503	508
Tokio Marine	1160	1720
Tokyo Elec. Power	3880	3900
Toppan Printing	1720	1680
Toray Ind	555	563
Toshiba	415	432
Toyota	1540	1580
Yamaichi Sec	950	943

Nikkei 225 : 15980.15
Previous : 15868.44
New Index : 1252.28
Previous : 1253.74

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6200	6225
Alusuisse	735	750
Autophon	7850	7800
Bank Leu	3740	3780
Brown Boveri	2175	2050
Ciba Geigy	3650	3600
Credit Suisse	3770	3760
Electrowatt	3780	3800
Interdiscount	5125	5125
Jacob Suchard	7675	7650
Jelmoli	3425	3400
Landis Gyr	1990	2080
Moevenpick	6500	6400
Nestle	8375	8400
Oerlikon-B	1950	1950
Roche Baby	11675	11600
Sandoz	1960	1955
Schindler	4425	4390
Sulzer	625	615
Surveillance	5825	5700
Swissair	1770	1810
SBC	576	575
Swiss Reinsurance	3300	3300
Swiss Volksbank	2625	2630
Union Bank	5435	5425
Winterthur	7150	7050
Zurich Ins	3490	3425

SBC Index : 657.30
Previous : 654.20

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto

May 5

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5080	Abti Prce	$24⅜	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
4650	Agnico E	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
2810	Agra Ind A	$16¼	16¼	16½	— ¼
31753	Alt Energy	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
5775	Alta Nat	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
3520	Algoma St	$17½	17½	17½	
12580	A Barick o	$13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13138	Atco I f	$9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
64221	BCED	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
8000	BCED A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
14016	BP Canada	$28½	26½	28	+ 2
34756	Bank BC	380	370	375	— 5
164875	Bank N S	$14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
64100	Baton	$24¼	24	24	
232826	Bonanza R	180	175	175	— 5
17800	Bralorne	120	115	120	+15
2500	Bramalea	$18⅝	18½	18½	
580	Brendo M	$8	8	8	— ⅛
2911	BCFP	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
59275	BC Res	164	152	164	+14
20530	BC Phone	$28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
1250	Brnswk	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
17700	CAE	$23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
800	CCL A	$18	18	18	
100795	CCL B f	$18½	17⅞	18	— ½
7834	Cad Frv	$19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
3900	Campeau f	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
17082	C Nor West	$14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
3825	C Packrs	$42⅝	42¼	42¼	+ ½
500	Can Trust	$54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ½
100	C Tung	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
25	CGE	$100	100	100	+ 4
185402	CI Bk Com	$19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
346094	CTire A f	$16¼	15	15½	— ⅜
6100	C Util B	$19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
301	Cara	$30	30	30	
2884	Celanese	$18½	18½	18½	
600	Celan 175 p	$20½	20½	20½	
3621	Centrl Tr	$19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
1500	CHUM	$58	57½	58	+2½
113200	Cineplex	$19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
11055	C Distb A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12500	CDistb B f	$8	7⅞	8	
4900	CTL Bank	$9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
900	Conwest A	$7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
23900	Coseka R	136	132	135	
300	Conron A	$19¾	19¾	19¾	
5200	Crownx	$32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ¾
12700	Czar Res	130	121	121	
13798	Denison A p	$7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
7508	Denison B f	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
100	Develcon	380	380	380	+20
5950	Dickmn A f	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1000	Dickmn B	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12269	Dofasco	$30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
1100	Donohue	$27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
3050	Du Pont A	$34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
51772	Dylex A	$15⅝	15⅝	15½	
200	Elcthom X	$13	13	13	
2500	Emco	$28½	28	28½	
1200	Equity Svr	440	430	440	
6600	FCA Intl	$17¾	17¼	17¼	
44070	C Falcon C	$18⅛	18	18⅛	
30700	Ficnbrdge	$21	20⅞	21	
39110	Fed Ind A	$16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
14400	F City Fin	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
1950	Gendis A	$40½	39½	39½	—1⅛
6525	Geac Comp	495	475	490	+15
2600	Gibraltar	$9½	9¼	9¼	
9223	Goldcorp f	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
240	Goodyear	$39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
600	Graft G	$18	18	18	
3300	GL Forest	$25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
1400	Gt Pacific	$42	42	42	+ ½
20820	Greyhnd	$31¼	30¾	31¼	+ ¼
12162	Hawker	$29	28⅝	29	+ ¾
14063	Hayes D	$15¾	15¼	15¼	
12960	Hees Intl	$32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
145	Hollingr I	$21	21	21	
6500	H Bay Co	$32¾	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
66809	Imasco	$36⅞	35½	36½	— ⅞
15300	Indal	$31½	30¼	31½	+1⅛
3000	Inglis	$25	24	25	+ ¼
8200	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
13059	I Corona o	$20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
28880	Intl Thom	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
3719	Inter Pipe	$44	43⅝	43⅝	
975	Ipsco	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20682	Jannock	$28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ¼
400	Kelsey H	$25	24½	24½	+ ½
225	Kerr Add	$15½	15½	15½	
18373	Labatt	$45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
3400	Lacana	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
900	LOnt Cem	$27	26½	26½	— ⅛
16890	Loblaw Co	$26¾	26⅜	26⅜	
9700	Lumonics	$17	16¼	16⅝	— ¼
34900	Magna A f	$30	29½	29⅝	—
3700	MDS H A	$17	17	17	—
92300	MICC	$6	5⅝	5⅝	
73278	Mclan H X	$19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	—
2860	Maritime f	$15⅝	15¼	15⅜	—
7660	Merland E	200	196	196	
29264	Molson A f	$27¼	26½	26⅝	—
2850	Molson B	$28	27⅝	27⅝	—
1542	Murphy	$20	19⅝	19⅝	—
908	Nabisco L	$39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
95825	Noranda	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
216415	Norcen	$11¼	11	11¼	—
86489	Nva AltA f	$5	485	495	—
200	Nowsco W	$19½	19¼	19⅜	—
5041	NuWst sp A	31	29	29	—
2732	Oakwood	400	375	375	—
13750	Omnibus o	350	320	350	
31450	Oshawa A f	$40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+
1600	Pac W Airln	$13⅞	13¾	13¾	
200	Pamour	$10½	10¼	10⅜	
12208	PanCan P	$23½	23	23	+
1500	Pembina	$15½	15¼	15⅜	—
560	Pine Point	$9	9	9	
18120	Placer	$22½	22¼	22¼	—
10900	Que Sturg o	440	425	440	+
3625	Rayrock f	$6¼	5⅞	6⅛	
9500	Redpath	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+
2523	ReedSt 1 Sp	$54⅝	54	54	
120	Rogers A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
14600	Roman	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
8300	Rothman	$38⅝	38½	38⅝	
8842	Sceptre	290	267	275	+
86744	Scotts f	$38⅝	38	38	—
29385	Sears Can	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
3908	Selkirk A f	$25⅝	25½	25½	
24928	Shell Can	$24	22⅞	23⅞	+
135003	Sherritt	$7	6⅞	6⅞	—
2000	Slater B f	$12¾	12½	12⅝	
28914	Southam	$26¼	26⅛	26⅛	—
29421	Spar Aero f	$28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	—
32744	Stelco A	$25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+
5400	Sulpetro	55	51	51	—
725	Steep R	265	255	255	—
289	Teck Cor A	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	+
58810	Teck B f	$23¾	23	23¼	+
13209	Tex Can	$26½	26⅛	26⅛	+
79225	Thom N A	$30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
62426	Tor Dm Bk	$26	25⅝	25⅝	
13471	Torstar B f	$63½	61½	61⅞	—
568	Traders A f	$47	46	46	—
685	Trns Mt	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—
4290	Trinity Res	59	55	57	+
69674	TrnAlta UA	$28¾	28½	28⅝	
46984	TrCan PL	$17⅛	17	17⅛	
177693	Trimac	250	240	242	—
20775	Trilon A	$34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+
2080	Trizec A f	$40⅞	40½	40⅞	
114825	Turbo	50	47	48	—
15400	Unicorp A f	$10	9⅞	10	
1100	Un Carbid	$16¾	16½	16⅝	+
9799	U Entrprise	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	+
600	U Keno	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+
740	Versil A f	325	315	315	—
3908	Vestgron	125	114	114	—
3085	Wardair	$18¼	18	18¼	+
162	Weldwod	$23	23	23	+
158520	Westmin	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—
2020	Weston	$135⅝	135¼	135⅜	—
255006	Woodwd A	$8⅞	8½	8⅝	

Total sales 13,798,252 shares

	Close	Prev.
TSE 300 Index:	3,068.20	3,07

Montreal

May

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
132159	Bank Mont	$33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+
4088	BombrdrA	$22⅝	22	22⅜	+
27707	BombrdrB	$22	21¼	21⅞	+
2600	CB Pak	$27½	27¼	27⅜	+
40026	Cascades	$23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	
180	CIL	$33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—
11456	ConBath	$26⅝	26¼	26¼	—
7685	DomTxtA	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
13985	Gaz Metro	$12	11⅞	12	+
20700	MntTrst	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—
25474	NatBk Cda	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+
57331	Power Corp	$34	33⅞	34	—
30149	Provigo	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—
8658	RollandA	$31½	30	31	—
430172	Royal Bank	$32⅝	32¼	32⅜	—
2100	RoyTrstco	$34¼	33⅝	34	—
834	SteinbrgA	$49	48⅝	48⅝	—

Total Sales 4,511,700 shares.

	Close	Prev.
Industrials Index:	1,580.49	1,5

مكتبة الأصيل

نسخة امنة للأصل

SPORTS

Padres Finding Park's Become Animal House

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Officials at Jack Murphy Stadium are declaring war against the birds and the bees and other animals that have taken up residence there.

The problem was illustrated in Saturday night's baseball game between the San Diego Padres and Pittsburgh Pirates. During the seventh inning, a skunk wandered onto the playing field and delayed the game for six minutes as it patrolled the grass behind the infield.

Jack Argent, the stadium's assistant manager, said that in addition to skunks, an American kestrel, owls, swallows, pigeons, lawn moths and stray cats are calling the stadium home these days.

Argent said that box traps will be set up around the stadium to catch the animals, which will then be returned to the riverbed south of the stadium's parking lot. He said the animals will not be injured by the traps.

"We're going to try to catch them and put them back where they came from," he said. "We are very concerned about the animals, but we don't want them disrupting events."

Bees have also been a problem. Last week, three fans in the box above that of team owner Joan Kroc had to be treated after being stung. Exterminators were called in to spray the area and relocate the queen bee.

Reds Lose Their 9th Straight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

CINCINNATI — Things are looking brighter for the Cincinnati Reds. Monday night it took them longer to lose than it has lately.

The Reds had chances to end an eight-game losing streak, rallying in the ninth, 10th and 11th innings. But five Atlanta pitchers teamed up to extend the futility as Cincinnati stranded five baserunners in the last three innings of a 4-3 loss.

Bob Horner hit a two-run home run in the 11th off Ted Power for the winning margin, and Paul Assenmacher got his first major-league victory with relief help from Gene Garber in the bottom of the inning. Two-out singles by Tracy Jones and Buddy Bell chased Assenmacher, and Bo Diaz singled home a run off Garber. But the right-hander got Ron Oester to ground out to end the game.

"We were real close there," said Pete Rose, the player-manager who has suffered through 13 losses in the last 14 games and 11 in a row at home. "We had the right people up. They just didn't get the job done."

Rose is mystified by the Reds' worst home slump of the century. "We don't even get a bloop hit," he said. "When it rains, it pours, and it's been raining for a long time."

The first eight innings saw left-handers Zane Smith of Atlanta and Tom Browning of Cincinnati trying to reverse their fortunes. Browning, a 20-game winner as a rookie last year but still winless in six starts in 1986, was tripped up early. In the first inning he served up a sacrifice fly to Horner and an RBI single to Andres Thomas. Browning has allowed a total 11 first-inning runs in his last four starts. "It's tough to swallow," he said. "I don't know how to explain it."

Smith was trying to break a career streak of seven appearances against Cincinnati without a decision. He took a seven-hitter and a 2-1 lead into the ninth, when Dave Concepcion led off with his second double of the game and took third on a wild pitch. Jeff Dedmon came on to serve up a game-tying single to Jones, one of the rookie's three hits. Said Smith: "They tell me it all evens out, sooner or later."

Expos 6, Phillies 4: In Philadelphia, Mike Fitzgerald broke a 4-4 tie with an eighth-inning suicide squeeze to drive in Tim Wallach and lift Montreal to its third straight victory. Kent Tekulve had given up a leadoff single to Wallach, who moved to third on a hit-and-run single by Vance Law. Dave Rucker relieved Tekulve, and got pinch hitter Jason Thompson on a pop-up before Fitzgerald, batting for winner Dan Schatzeder, laid down a perfect bunt.

Indians 5, Royals 4: In the American League, in Cleveland, Pat Tabler's one-out, bases-loaded single in the 10th scored Joe Carter with the run that extended the first-place Indians' winning streak to eight games. "That's a nice spot for Tabler," said Cleveland Manager Pat Corrales; Tabler is 24-for-38 (.632) lifetime in bases-loaded situations. The victory, before a weeknight crowd of 27,118, went to 47-year-old Phil Niekro, making his first relief appearance since 1984.

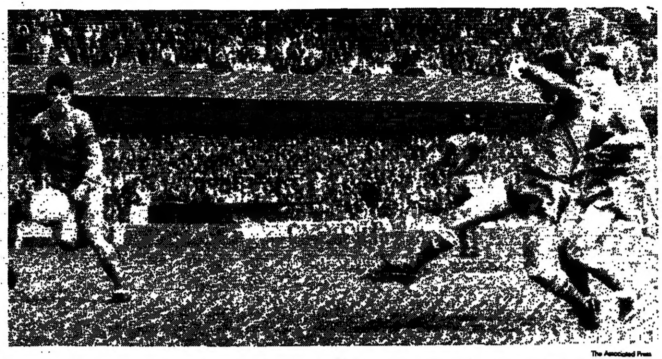
Blue Jays 10, A's 6: In Toronto, Lloyd Moseby drove in four runs, two of them on a home run that broke a sixth-inning tie, to help the Blue Jays past Oakland. Mike Davis homered twice and drove in three runs for the A's, and rookie teammate Jose Canseco hit his eighth home run of the season.

Red Sox 3, Angels: In Boston, Bruce Hurst, who pitched out of jams in the first and fifth and got run-scoring singles from Wade Boggs and Don Baylor, turned in the first Red Sox shutout of the year. Hurst struck out five and didn't walk a batter for his third complete game of the season.

Brewers 3, Mariners 1: In Milwaukee, Paul Molitor broke up Mark Langston's no-hit bid with a run-scoring single in the fifth and homered in the eighth to put the Brewers past Seattle. Langston, who allowed just three hits, got his only help in the form of Gorman Thomas's sixth homer of the year, leading off the sixth.

Yankees 4, White Sox 1: In Chicago, Rickey Henderson hit an upper-deck home run off Richard Dotson to break a seventh-inning tie and New York went on to send the White Sox to their fourth straight loss and their sixth in seven games. Winner Joe Niekro gave up four hits over 7⅓ innings.

Tigers 10, Rangers 3: In Arlington, Texas, Lance Parrish hit two three-run homers to back the pitching of Dan Petry, who allowed seven hits and did not walk a batter over eight innings. *(UPI, AP)*



The Associated Press

The man of the hour all week long, Kenny Dalglish (scoring, right) gave *Liverpool* the English First Division championship.

All in the Family and Peace in the Family

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Question: What deprived inner city has produced two teams which, although banished from competing abroad, could attract a worldwide television audience of 500 million?

Liverpool, suffering 90-percent youth unemployment in some areas and haunted by the deaths caused by its deranged hooligans a year ago this month in Brussels, is behaving as if oil has been struck in the park that divides Anfield from Goodison.

A quarter-mile apart, those are the stadiums of Liverpool and FC Everton. Last weekend, the neighbors finished first and second, respectively, in a breathtaking conclusion to England's championship. On Saturday they'll meet at Wembley Stadium in the FA Cup final, to be televised wherever soccer is taken seriously.

The irony can be felt across the continent. For reasons of safety that are absolutely right and proper, UEFA has just confirmed its ban on English clubs, yet from the very city where hooliganism had exported death comes the overpowering reminder that European tournaments without England are currency devalued.

Of course there is life — in every sense of the word — without the English. The Cup Winners' Cup, which Everton won last year and could not defend, was claimed last week with stunning, attacking brio by Dynamo Kiev. Kiev won, 3-0, as impervious to the thuggish kicking of Atletico Madrid as it remained undistracted by nuclear fallout in the Ukraine.

The UEFA Cup could hardly have produced bigger names than Real Madrid and Cologne, but again inequality in disturbing circumstances. Cologne, embarrassed by the goal-scoring riches of Real Madrid's Mexican Hugo Sanchez, its Argentine Jorge Valdano and its old and new Spanish strikers Carlos Santillana and Emilio Butragueno, began the second leg down by 5-1.

Worse, Cologne was ordered to play Tuesday's "home" match 350 kilometers (217 miles) away, in Berlin, after violence by its fans at the semifinal.

And Wednesday's European Cup final, between Barcelona and Steaua Bucharest on supposedly neutral territory (Seville), is a less than convincing advertisement for the continent's soccer aristocrats.

Barcelona, by any financial criteria, is mighty. But its progress against Sparta Prague, Juventus and Göteborg has, to put it kindly, been by the grace of God; decisions against Göteborg stretched belief in the impartiality of referees.

Steaua Bucharest, the first Romanian finalist, *is defensive* by nature, clever on the break, but an Army team that required 176 minutes to crush Kuusysi Lahti's Finnish part-timers.

No English sour grapes, these. The manager five million Catalans wait to acclaim their messiah is Terry Venables, a Londoner. Apparently

ROB HUGHES

a hundred thousand of them are journeying south to Seville — fewer than half with tickets in hand. The same pattern is shaping up in England.

Having reached England's final together for the first time in history, Liverpool's two clubs are each entitled to 25,000 tickets. But 80,000 Liverpudlians are booked on 18 charter trains and 400 buses to Wembley.

Black-market tickets in Liverpool have been snapped up at £100 ($152) per — ten times face value and worth four weeks' unemployment pay. Newspaper stories, without much substantiation, accuse unnamed Everton players of cashing in by selling tickets to the touts.

True or false (Everton naturally denies the rumors), heaven help the London scalpers, who as usual have tickets by the handful, when they try to gouge even more — as much as £250 — from Merseysiders prepared to beg, steal or borrow a ticket for the big day.

The match comes uncomfortably close to the anniversary of the Heysel Stadium atrocity, and what I would wish done to the parasitical touts who threaten the peace at Wembley would, I'm afraid, land us in the European Court of Human Rights.

Never was peace more to be desired. And believe it or not, fans from the city of Liverpool are uniquely qualified to produce it.

Fans of its two clubs are literally brothers and sisters, mums and dads of the same household — wearing different colors.

The chemistry is unfathomable. Why a father should be dyed-in-the-wool Liverpool red, and his son true to Everton Blue would stump an army of Freuds. The local wits would probaly ask what position *he* played.

No one in the city has any questions about the value of Kenny Dalglish. Indeed, no soccer aficionado in the world would be surprised if he wins the cup single-footed.

Last Saturday, scoring the goal that clinched Liverpool's league title, Dalglish became the first man ever to both play for and manage an English championship side. The goal was a classic of awareness: Dalglish chested the ball down and, before anyone had even sniffed the danger, volleyed it smoothly wide of the goalkeeper.

He actually grinned, this old sourpuss (Dalglish turned 35 in March). Twenty-four hours later the grin was as wide as a Cheshire Cat's when he returned to his native Glasgow, where almost 30,000 spectators turned out to honor his freedom *of the city and his record as the first* man to reach 100 international caps for Scotland. Dalglish played — since it was all a hoot, he scored for both sides — in an exhibition match whose £90,000 proceeds go straight into his bank account.

Back to business. By Thursday he will be named as the key forward for Scotland's World Cup team; by Friday he will name his own Liverpool side for the FA final; by Saturday, wherever you are you'll have no excuse not to switch on and see if he can be the first manager to actually win the pot himself.

If he does, no need to wait for the interviews. I tell you now that Dalglish will reel off that old chestnut about soccer's being a team game, the result of hard work among the players, the backroom staff, the tea ladies and faithful fans.

His opposing manager, the nonplaying Howard Kendall, smiles and says: "Kenny's single-minded, he's one of the best players of all time. . . . Unfortunately, he's still playing."

And the rest of that Liverpool team? They say the boss has this horrible ruthless streak, *that even when he left himself off the team for* most of the season, he merely became one of five Liverpool reserves, all internationals, sitting and waiting to replace the slackers.

Somehow from the city of deprivation comes a wealth of talent. Somehow the toughness is channeled manfully toward the field of play. And somehow there is a great tide of hope that Liverpudlians can show how rival fans can travel as one family.

Canadiens Win by 4-3, Widen Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Montreal rookie goaltender Patrick Roy has put the New York Rangers in their place and his Canadiens one victory away from their first Stanley Cup final since 1979.

Termed "technically unsound" by New York players and coaches,

NHL PLAYOFFS

Roy on Monday night made 44 aves — including 13 in overtime – until Claude Lemieux scored at :41 for a 4-3 triumph that gave ontreal a 3-0 lead in the best-of-even Wales Conference title series.

Roy's 10th victory and 1.84 oals-against average lead the Naonal Hockey League playoffs.

Before the game, Wilf Paiement, mong others, had said "we'll see ow he does with 35 shots." Roy aced 47, including four in succesion three minutes into overtime.

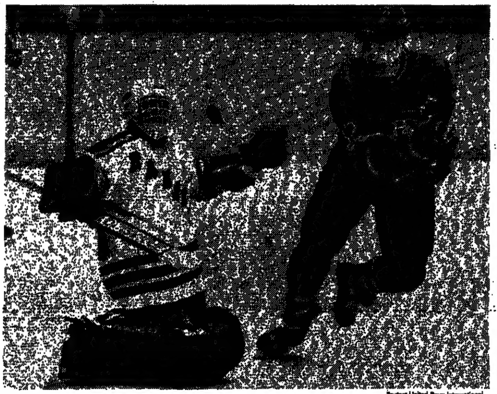
"I really like everything they've ad to say about me, because it akes me really aggressive," Roy aid. "I feel better when someone alks against me. When you feel ood, you can stop anything."

From the end of the second perid until Lemieux's goal, the Rangrs outshot the Canadiens 25-6 and cored once.

On the winning play, Ranger deenseman James Patrick was properly positioned at center ice but, backskating, fell in a collision with linesman Ray Scapinello, who was too far out from the boards. That opened up a 2-on-1 breakaway, Mike McPhee stealing the puck after New York's Willie Huber fanned on it. McPhee sped down the wing and slid a pass from the face-off circle to set up Lemieux in the slot.

"What's Scapinello doing in the center of the ice?," said losing goalie John Vanbiesbrouck. "Lemieux made a good shot — he put it just under the crossbar. What can I say? They took advantage of the opportunities they got. I don't feel we lost that game. We were just outlucked."

"It's unreal," said rookie Lemieux. "I never thought I'd come here from Sherbrooke and be like I am now. One day zero, next day hero." *(UPI, AP)*



Reuters-United Press International

John Vanbiesbrouck stopped him on this thrust, but Claude Lemieux scored the winner in overtime.

Bucks Think Small to Win Big

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NBA PLAYOFFS

PHILADELPHIA — The Milwaukee Bucks turned to their little ien here Monday night and came way with a big victory.

With centers Alton Lister, Rany Breuer and Paul Mokeski all on e bench down the stretch, Coach on Nelson used "the small lineup at's been good for us all year."

Nelson said that 6-foot-5 (1.95-meter) Paul Pressey, 6-5 Ricky Pierce, 6-4 Sidney Moncrief, 6-3 Craig Hodges and 6-9 Terry Cummings "gave us a different look, a *different tempo* that we needed because of their quickness."

Pressey led a fourth-quarter surge by scoring nine of his 17 points as the Bucks pulled away from Philadelphia, 109-104, to square their best-of-seven Eastern Conference semifinal series, 2-2. Pressey's two free throws gave the Bucks a 104-102 lead with 1:46 to play, and his basket put Milwaukee up by 106-104 as the Bucks reclaimed the home-court advantage with their first postseason triumph in the Spectrum in four years.

Milwaukee got 38 minutes out of Moncrief, who played in pain on a gimpy heel but scored 13 points. He has played in only two games in the series, and the Bucks have won both.

"It's easier when we have Sid in there," Nelson said. "I thought it was the time to do it." *(UPI, AP)*

AP

Sidney Moncrief
In pain, 38 minutes and 13 points.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Kemp, Reinstated, Gets $1.08 Million

ATLANTA (AP) — The state of Georgia on Monday paid $1.08 illion to Jan Kemp and agreed to reinstate her at the University of eorgia in settlement of a lawsuit that exposed preferential academic eatment of the school's athletes and triggered events that led its resident to resign.

Under terms of the agreement, Kemp will rejoin the university faculty ly 1 as a coordinator of the English section of the university's developental studies program and will be given a new period of seven years to arn tenure.

The agreement specifically states that she will not report to Virginia rotter, the school's vice president for academic affairs, or Leroy Ervin, ssociate vice president in charge of developmental studies, the two endants in Kemp's suit.

A federal jury awarded her $2.58 million in damages Feb. 12, but U.S. istrict Judge Horace Ward reduced the amount to $680,000 last month. e said she could accept the lower amount or seek a second trial on unitive damages. The settlement, signed by all parties and accepted by ard, puts the case to rest.

Arredondo Takes Smith's WBC Title

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Rene Arredondo of Mexico knocked out ampion Lonnie Smith with 1:36 left in the fifth round to win the World oxing Council super lightweight title here Monday night.

Referee Marty Denkin counted Smith out after Arredondo, starting e combination with a crisp left jab, decked him with a right cross to the in. Although Arredondo was leading on all cards, it was the first fective punch of the scheduled 12-round bout.

It was Smith's first defense since he won the title from Billy Costello st August. Arredondo is 37-2 lifetime with 35 knockouts. Smith opped to 24-1-1.

Quotable

- Jerry Sklar, general manager of the United States Football League rmingham Stallions, on college players who have tested positive for ugs: "We will not draft any players who came up positive. Our policy is e are not interested in more problems." *(LAT)*

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 000 000 000—0 5 0
Boston 001 000 02x—3 8 0
Witt, Forsch (8) and Boone; Hurst and Gedman. W—Hurst, 2-2. L—Witt, 2-2.

Oakland 220 011 000—6 8 1
Toronto 000 512 20x—10 12 1
Rijo, Krueger (4), Atherton (8) and Bathe; Alexander, Eichhorn (5) and Whitt. W—Eichhorn, 3-2. L—Krueger, 0-1. HRs—Oakland, Canseco (8), Davis 2 (2). Toronto, Moseby (4), Whitt (2).

New York 000 010 102—4 7 2
Chicago 100 000 000—1 4 0
Niekro, Righetti (8) and Hassey; Dotson, Nelson (8) and Skinner, Hill (9). W—Niekro, 4-0. L—Dotson, 1-3. Sv—Righetti (6). HRs—New York, Pagliarulo (4), Henderson (3).

Seattle 000 000 100—1 5 1
Milwaukee 000 020 01x—3 3 0
Langston and Kearney, Yeager (8); Leary, Plesac (8) and Cerone. W—Leary, 3-2. L—Langston, 1-3. Sv—Plesac (2). HRs—Seattle, Thomas (6). Milwaukee, Molitor (1).

Kansas City 000 000 121 0—4 12 2
Cleveland 001 300 001 1—5 10 0
Leibrandt, Huismann (8), Quisenberry (9) and Sundberg; Schulze, Bailes (8), Yett (8), Camacho (8), Niekro (10) and Allanson, Bando (9). W—Niekro, 2-2. L—Quisenberry, 0-1. HR—Bernazard (2).

Detroit 010 400 500—10 12 1
Texas 001 100 100—3 7 1
Petry, O'Neal (9) and Parrish; Guzman, R.Wright (4), Henry (7), Mahler (9) and Slaught. W—Petry, 2-2. L—Guzman, 1-5. HRs—Detroit, Parrish 2 (5). Texas, Incaviglia (4).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 200 000 000 02—4 9 0
Cincinnati 000 001 001 01—3 12 1
Smith, Dedmon (9), McMurtry (9), Assenmacher (10), Garber (11) and Virgil; Browning, Franco (9), Power (11) and Diaz. W—Assenmacher, 1-0. L—Power, 0-3. Sv—Garber (2). HR—Horner (4).

Montreal 000 120 111—6 13 1
Philadelphia 020 011 000—4 11 0
Tibbs, Schatzeder (7), Reardon (8) and Bilardello, Fitzgerald (8); Hudson, Carman (7), Tekulve (7), Rucker (8), Andersen (8), Bedrosian (9) and Daulton. W—Schatzeder, 1-0. L—Tekulve, 0-1. Sv—Reardon (3). HRs—Montreal, Webster (2). Philadelphia, M.Thompson (2).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	15	8	.652	—
New York	16	9	.640	—
Boston	15	9	.625	½
Detroit	13	10	.565	2
Milwaukee	13	10	.565	2
Baltimore	11	12	.478	4
Toronto	11	14	.440	5

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	14	12	.538	—
Oakland	13	13	.500	1
Kansas City	11	12	.478	1½
Texas	11	12	.478	1½
Minnesota	10	15	.400	3½
Seattle	9	17	.346	5
Chicago	7	16	.304	5½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	16	4	.800	—
Montreal	12	10	.545	5
Pittsburgh	10	10	.500	6
Philadelphia	9	12	.429	7½
St. Louis	9	13	.409	8
Chicago	9	14	.391	8½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	15	8	.652	—
San Francisco	15	11	.577	1½
San Diego	13	12	.520	3
Los Angeles	13	14	.481	4
Atlanta	11	13	.458	4½
Cincinnati	5	16	.238	9

Basketball

NBA Playoffs

CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS
Monday's Result

Milwaukee 27 32 24 26—109
Philadelphia 27 33 20 24—104
Cummings 9-20 1-2 19, Pierce 6-7 7-7 19, Pressey 5-11 7-10 17; Barkley 11-17 15-19 37, McAdoo 8-12 1-1 17. Rebounds: Milwaukee 54 (Cummings 13), Philadelphia 42 (Barkley 14). Assists: Milwaukee 17 (Moncrief, Cummings, Pressey 4), Philadelphia 25 (Cheeks 10).

NBA Playoff Schedule

CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS
(Best-of-Seven)
EASTERN CONFERENCE

Boston 103, Atlanta 91
Boston 119, Atlanta 108
Boston 111, Atlanta 107
Atlanta 106, Boston 94
x-May 6: Atlanta at Boston
x-May 8: Boston at Atlanta
x-May 11: Atlanta at Boston

Philadelphia 118, Milwaukee 112
Milwaukee 119, Philadelphia 107
Philadelphia 107, Milwaukee 103
Milwaukee 109, Philadelphia 104
May 7: Philadelphia at Milwaukee
May 9: Milwaukee at Philadelphia
x-May 11: Philadelphia at Milwaukee

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Houston 126, Denver 119
Houston 119, Denver 101
Denver 116, Houston 115
Denver 114, Houston 111, OT
May 6: Denver at Houston
May 8: Houston at Denver
x-May 10: Denver at Houston

Los Angeles 130, Dallas 116
Los Angeles 117, Dallas 113
Dallas 110, Los Angeles 108
Dallas 120, Los Angeles 118
May 6: Dallas at Los Angeles
May 8: Los Angeles at Dallas
x-May 10: Dallas at Los Angeles
(x-If Necessary)

NBA Playoff Leaders

(Through May 4)

SCORING

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Jordan, Chi.	3	48	34	131	43.7
Wilkins, Atl.	8	90	63	244	30.5
Vandeweghe, Prt.	4	40	32	112	28.0
Thomas, Det.	4	41	24	106	26.5
Bird, Bos.	7	68	40	185	26.4
McHale, Bos.	7	65	52	182	26.0
English, Den.	8	79	46	204	25.5
Matthews, S.A.	3	35	6	76	25.3
Olajuwon, Hou.	7	71	28	170	24.3
Cummings, Mil.	6	64	17	145	24.2
Barkley, Phil.	8	73	46	193	24.1
Aguirre, Dall.	8	81	28	192	24.0
Abdul-Jabbr, LAL	7	73	20	166	23.7
Sampson, Hou.	7	61	40	163	23.3
Birdsong, N.J.	3	29	11	69	23.0
Laimbeer, Det.	4	34	21	90	22.5
Malone, Wash.	5	42	26	110	22.0
Malone, Utah	4	38	11	87	21.8

FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE

	FG	FGA	Pct
Hansen, Utah	27	37	.730
Lister, Mil.	27	37	.730
Williams, N.J.	21	29	.724
Gilmore, S.A.	16	24	.667
Matthews, S.A.	35	54	.648
Dumars, Det.	25	41	.610
Worthy, LAL	59	97	.608
Abdul-Jabbar, LAL	73	121	.603
Hodges, Mil.	29	49	.592
Ainge, Bos.	47	80	.588

REBOUNDS

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Barkley, Phil.	8	45	89	134	16.8
Laimbeer, Det.	4	20	36	56	14.0
Carr, Port.	4	9	44	53	13.3
Olajuwon, Hou.	7	34	49	83	11.9
Thompson, Sac.	3	14	21	35	11.7
Donaldson, Dall.	8	24	67	91	11.4
Sampson, Hou.	7	20	59	79	11.3
Williams, N.J.	3	12	19	31	10.3
Gminski, N.J.	3	11	19	30	10.0
Oakley, Chi.	3	10	20	30	10.0
Parish, Bos.	7	21	49	70	10.0

ASSISTS

	G	No.	Avg.
Johnson, LAL	7	99	14.1
Thomas, Det.	4	48	12.0
Green, Utah	4	38	9.5
Rivers, Atl.	8	74	9.3
Pressey, Mil.	6	49	8.2
Harper, Dall.	8	64	8.0
Matthews, S.A.	3	24	8.0
Bird, Bos.	7	54	7.7
Webb, Atl.	8	57	7.1
Johnson, Bos.	7	48	6.9
McCray, Hou.	7	48	6.9

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

CONFERENCE FINALS
Monday's Result

Montreal 1 0 2 1—4
N.Y. Rangers 1 1 1 0—3
Richer (4), Naslund (5), Smith (4), Lemieux (8); Miller (3), Ridley (6), Brooke (5). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Vanbiesbrouck) 7-15-4-3—29; New York (on Roy) 16-6-12-13—47.

NHL Playoff Schedule

CONFERENCE FINALS
(Best-of-Seven)
WALES

Montreal 2, New York Rangers 1
Montreal 6, New York 2
Montreal 4, New York 3, OT
May 7: Montreal at New York
x-May 9: New York at Montreal
x-May 11: Montreal at New York
x-May 14: New York at Montreal

CAMPBELL

St. Louis 3, Calgary 2
Calgary 8, St. Louis 2
May 6: Calgary at St. Louis
May 8: Calgary at St. Louis
May 10: St. Louis at Calgary
x-May 12: Calgary at St. Louis
x-May 14: St. Louis at Calgary
(x-If Necessary)

NHL Playoff Leaders

(Through May 4)

SCORING

	G	A	Pts
Gretzky, Edm	8	11	19
Gilmour, StL	8	9	17
Larouche, NYR	8	8	16
Federko, StL	5	10	15
Thomas, Tor	6	8	14
Risebrough, Cal	5	9	14
Paslawski, StL	8	5	13
Dineen, Hart	6	7	13
Anderson, Hart	5	8	13
Maruk, Min	4	9	13
Mullen, Cal	8	4	12
McDonald, Cal	6	6	12
Fergus, Tor	5	7	12
Ridley, NYR	5	7	12
Brooke, NYR	4	8	12
Gartner, Wash	2	10	12
Kurri, Edm	2	10	12

GOALTENDING
(Empty-net goals in parentheses)

	MP	GA	SO	Avg
Roy	727	21	0	1.73
Montreal (1)	727	22	0	1.82
Liut	441	14	1	1.90
Weeks	169	8	0	2.84
Hartford (1)	610	23	1	2.26
Peeters	544	24	0	2.65
Washington	544	24	0	2.65
Moog	60	1	0	1.00
Fuhr	541	28	0	3.11
Edmonton (1)	601	30	0	3.00
Vernon	661	30	0	2.72
Lemelin	68	6	0	5.29
Calgary (1)	729	37	0	3.05
Wregget	607	32	1	3.16
Toronto (1)	607	33	1	3.26
Riggin	60	3	0	3.00
Ranford	120	7	0	3.50
Boston	180	10	0	3.33
Beaupre	300	17	0	3.40
Minnesota (1)	300	18	0	3.60
Froese	293	15	0	3.07
Resch	7	1	0	8.57
Philadelphia (2)	300	18	0	3.60
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NY Islanders (1)	180	11	0	3.67
Millen	526	25	0	2.85
Wamsley	321	24	0	4.49
St. Louis (3)	847	52	0	3.68
Behrend	12	0	0	0.00
Berthiaume	68	4	0	3.53
Hayward	68	6	0	5.29
Bouchard	40	5	0	7.50
Winnipeg	188	15	0	4.79
Malarchuk	143	11	0	4.62
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Quebec	183	16	0	5.25
Young	60	5	0	5.00
Brodeur	120	12	0	6.00
Vancouver	180	17	0	5.67
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OBSERVER

Driven to Despair

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Last week's non-event in the Soviet Union reminded me of Augie, who used to be a neighbor of mine. Augie prided himself on his driving, which is a very American thing to pride yourself on. Almost all Americans rate themselves excellent drivers and the other 30 percent believe they can outdrive most of the people who race in the Indianapolis 500.

Augie was one of the 30 percent, so he always drove 10 miles an hour over the speed limit in town and 20 miles over on the open road.

Being such a superb driver, you see, he was actually safer at high speed than he would be poking along behind some fuddy-duddy who was a menace to traffic.

The fuddy-duddy he had in mind was me. I had once ridden the Connecticut Turnpike with Augie at the wheel and when he saw I was white with terror he asked what was wrong, didn't I know anything about driving?

□

All I know about driving is that when it isn't unbearably boring it is terrifyingly dangerous. I didn't tell Augie this. Still, Augie had sized me up as a contemptible case: an inferior driver.

This was back when Detroit was putting tailfins on cars so they would look like jet fighter planes. Augie bought a set and within 48 hours drove the car into a tree or a lamppost. It didn't destroy his machine, but the impact buckled all the front-end chrome upward and in at the center and downward at the fenders so that the front of the car wore a down-at-the-mouth look like the theater mask of tragedy.

Meeting Augie in the drugstore a few days after I first saw the damage, I asked what he had run into.

He looked puzzled. "Run into?"

"The new car. It looks like it ran into a tree or a lamppost."

"Whose new car?"

"Yours, Augie. The new tailfins. Did you run into something?"

"Hey," he said, "do I stand around your house checking out that old Hudson of yours for dents and paint scratches?"

It seemed that something terrible must have happened to Augie, something either so painful that his mind had blotted it out altogether or so humiliating that he couldn't bear to think of it, so I dropped the subject.

When I got home, though, a funny-looking piece of metal lay on my lawn. It looked like a piece of shattered radiator grille from the front end of Augie's car. Some kid had probably picked it up from under Augie's tailfins, three doors to the north, and tossed it toward my house hoping to break a window.

I phoned Augie. "Maybe you'd better put the tailfins in your garage until the insurance company comes across," I suggested, "or the kids will scatter your car all over the neighborhood."

"You're accusing my car of being so fragile it can be scattered all over the neighborhood?"

"It's just the shattered front end that invites trouble, Augie. Except for that, your car is one of the greatest I've ever seen."

I had to live on the same block with Augie, understand. If he was going mad because he'd made an adolescent driver's error, I didn't want him focusing his hatred on me.

"Greatest car I've ever seen," I repeated. "And you, Augie, are probably the finest driver since Barney Google."

"Barney Oldfield," said Augie. "Barney Google was a comic-strip clown. The great driver was Barney Oldfield. You're determined to insult me, aren't you?"

□

"Absolutely not, Augie. There's not a thing wrong with your car. Not a thing."

"You wouldn't know if there were," he said. "You want to talk about who doesn't know the first thing about cars? O.K., pal, let's talk: If you knew brakes from hubcaps, that old Hudson of yours would have gone to the junkyard 10 years ago. What's more, why don't you ever put some air in its tires? You never wax it either, do you, Mister Car Specialist?"

"Augie," I said, "I take it back about your car's front end being bashed in. There is absolutely nothing wrong with it."

Just then a kid hurled another piece of Augie's grille through my window, narrowly missing my ear.

"Of course not," said Augie. "Why don't you ask the cops to revoke your driver's license before you kill yourself?"

New York Times Service

Dr. Robert Coles, 'Children of Crisis' and Irony

By Phil McCombs

Washington Post Service

CONCORD, Massachusetts — Dr. Robert Coles's big yellow house sits on a hill, half an hour from Cambridge. His BMW sedan is parked near the door. The child psychiatrist and Harvard professor, documentarian of the disadvantaged, writer whose 36 books include the prize-winning "Children of Crisis" series, a self-described Christian "searcher" who has been called "the greatest social conscience of his generation," is not unaware of the irony presented by the BMW.

Nor are the Harvard students who go by the hundreds to hear his preachy, passionate, often mesmerizing lectures on "The Literature of Social Reflection." That he should come from comfortable Concord in a BMW to wring his hands about the wretched of the Earth has helped earn the course the nickname "Guilt 105."

Coles' recent books, "The Political Life of Children" and "The Moral Life of Children," contain interviews with children from around the world. But at 56, the man who has spent a quarter-century probing the lives of children and families caught in social crisis now spends much of his time writing and lecturing on religious themes.

"It's quite clear, that I'm a religious freak," he said. "What else do you do when you get old and stop and think about what this life is all about?"

Coles teaches a lecture course on "Literature of Christian Reflection" and seminars on "Dickens and the Law" at the law school, "Doctors in Novels" at the medical school and "Moral and Social Inquiry Through Fiction" at the business school. Next winter, Addison-Wesley Press will bring out his "Simone Weil: A Modern Pilgrimage" and "Dorothy Day: Live Like Her?" on the co-founder of the Catholic Worker Movement, in whose "hospitality houses" for the destitute Coles worked while attending medical school.

Entering his bright, book-lined study, Coles seems sad.

"I think I'm depressed because I'm thinking about my parents," he said. He held out a letter from a friend, the novelist Walker Percy. "My parents just died, so he's telling me he's sorry." He sighed. "They lived into their 80s and they had a good life. Still, it's hard. They were good people, and I must say, like someone out of another century, they lived together for 60 years. And all this crap about what's happened to the American family — children who don't have the kind of solid home life that I think they need. Their mothers and fathers are off in a million worlds.

"You know, people think of me as a liberal, but on some of these issues of family, I've always felt myself to be quite conservative."

Bill Snead/The Washington Post

Dr. Robert Coles, teacher of "Guilt 105."

The BMW, the nice house — Coles brings these up in his classes, turning on himself. In a recent lecture he told of working with migrant farm workers but "I couldn't stand it so I checked into a Holiday Inn." The workers wanted to go too, but Coles refused them. "They might even stop picking the crops after a while if they get used to this Holiday Inn life. And who's going to pay the bill? The Ford Foundation will pay the bill! Pretty soon there won't be any of their money left" for grants. The story gets a laugh, but Coles is serious in urging students to examine their privileged lives and somehow put them to use in helping less fortunate people. "What's wrong with feeling guilty?" he asks.

In his study, Coles has photos of his sons, Bob, Dan and Mike, and his wife, Jane Hallowell, who co-wrote two "Women of Crisis" books with him.

"My life would be entirely different if it weren't for my wife," Coles said. "I would be in a psychiatric practice, probably in Boston. She's the one who wasn't interested in settling in a suburban home."

In 1958, after Harvard and medical school at Columbia, Coles was in the Air Force directing a psychiatric hospital in Biloxi, Mississippi. He saw blacks beaten for trying to swim at a beach, and mobs protesting school integration in nearby New Orleans. The South was exploding, and Coles, with Jane's "idealistic and adventuresome spirit" as a prod, and her family money to live on at first, began studying children caught in the drama.

They were married in 1960 and began work on the first "Crisis" book, "A Study of Courage and Fear," about children caught in the desegregation battle. It was published in 1967; subsequent volumes studied migrant farmers, sharecroppers, mountain people, Southerners who moved to Northern slums, Eskimos, Chicanos, Indians, even the well-off.

Coles's method of "direct observation," learned from the psychoanalysts Anna Freud and Erik Erikson, involved getting to know a few children and their families over months, even years. Jane said the children and parents would "just begin to talk because of the way he is."

Coles's parents were an engineer from Yorkshire and an Iowa farm girl. They instilled in their sons the notion that life is a mystery best comprehended by holy men and Victorian novelists. They read aloud from George Eliot, Dickens and Hardy (none went to college, Coles likes to tell students), and his mother introduced Coles to the Catholic novelist Georges Bernanos, whose books he now teaches.

In Biloxi, before marrying and getting down to his life's work, Coles went through a period of depression and psychoanalysis. Then Walker Percy's novel "The Moviegoer," set in New Orleans and peopled by characters in various stages of existential despair, came out, in 1961. Coles recognized a "spiritual kinsman" in Percy, who is a medical doctor and Catholic convert. In 1978 Coles profiled him for The New Yorker magazine in a series that later became the book "Walker Percy: An American Search."

In Coles's study, photos of Percy and of other models, friends and mentors peer down from the wall — James Agee, William Carlos Williams, Flannery O'Connor, Erikson, Anna Freud, Day, Weil, Bernanos. Williams was an especially strong influence, and Coles wrote a book on him. While Coles was a student at Harvard, he sometimes followed the poet and physician on his medical rounds in working-class Paterson, New Jersey.

"Flannery O'Connor said that the task of the novelist is to deepen mystery," Coles said, "and mystery, she said, is a great embarrassment to the modern mind, and I think that is a wonderful statement, and I think it's a statement that it behooves all of us to live with and be grateful for, and, you know, having said that, I've said 'Good-bye!' to American secular social science, and a lot of other things in the American secular world, which is hungry for certitudes, and formulations, and stages and phases, and wants everything categorized and put into labels and compartments, and wants an explanation and a recommendation for when you take your next breath, wants to be told at what day and what month and what year a child should learn how to read, and how to have sex in 150 new ways, and lose weight, and keep your cholesterol at a certain level, and you can't even die without these people telling you the stages you're supposed to go through!"

He paused to catch his breath, then went on, more quietly: "People are lost, and don't know it, and are wandering in the wilderness."

For the next phase of his career, he plans a study of "how children get their religious and spiritual values, without reducing religious experience to a lot of psychological terms, which is the prevailing tendency even among the ministry."

In addition, he and the photographer Alex Harris are trying to set up a center for documentary studies at Duke University to train social scientists, photographers and others. "The tradition of going out into the world," Coles said, "whether it be with a camera, with a tape recorder, with a pad and pencil — to observe how people are living, in a direct kind of contact with them — is terribly important."

PEOPLE

Shcharansky Friend Sa Avital Expecting Child

The Soviet human rights acti **Anatoli Shcharansky** and his w **Avital**, 34, who were reunited February after a 12-year sepa tion, are expecting a child, a fri in Jerusalem says. Mrs. Shch ansky's doctors have advised not to accompany her husband his two-week U. S. trip starting week, said **Alexander Lunts**, friend of Shcharansky's who im grated to Israel in 1976. Shch ansky, 38, was freed in a priso exchange Feb. 11 after nine ye in Soviet prisons and labor cam Mrs. Shcharansky emigrated to rael the day after their wedding

□

Elizabeth Taylor, 54, has b given a lifetime achievement aw by the Film Society of Linc Center. "In an era that seems in main to devour its heroes, it is w drous and remarkable to note fact that Elizabeth Taylor's st dom has spanned four decad **Roddy McDowell**, one of her ea est co-stars, told the audience Avery Fisher Hall in New York

□

Letters chronicling a young nest Hemingway's blossoming li ary talent and withering marri to his first wife, **Hadley**, have donated to the John F. Kenn Library's Hemingway Collection Boston by **Jack Hemingway**, so the author. The letters and ot documents include Jack Hemi way's birth certificate, with E **Dorman Smith**, the author's co rade-in-arms, and **Gertrude St** his literary mentor, listed as g parents.

□

The world snooker champi ship in Sheffield, England, was w Monday night by an outsider, **Johnson**, a former gas fitter fr Bradford in Yorkshire who ente the tournament at odds of 150 to He defeated the No. 1 ranked pl er, **Steve Davis**, 18 frames to winning £70,000 ($105,000). Jo son had entered three world cha pionship tournaments before never got beyond the first roun

□

Julian Lennon's six-nation Eu pean tour, which was to h opened Saturday in Düsseld has been canceled because fe than 400 advance tickets were s The son of **John Lennon** rece released his second album.

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